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Front cover photograph

The central business district of Hong Kong. When HRH Princess Margaret drove through on her way to open British Week a year ago, four banks, each in its own skyscraper, stood on Des Voeux Road (centre): a fifth bank is soon to open its doors in an even taller building, symbolizing the continuing growth of Britain's biggest customer in South East Asia. An article on Hong Kong today appears on page 483.

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Hong Kong—a year after British Week

by M. P. V. Hannam, Principal British Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong

Only the dollar signs indicate that the left-hand scene was not taken in any British branch of Marks and Spencers. In fact, this store is in the new, British-built Ocean Terminal in Hong Kong and is operated by Dodwell and Co. Ltd., who hold the franchise to market 'St. Michael' brand clothing in the Colony. The store has opened since British Week last year. On the right, telephone exchange equipment supplied by GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd. is shown being installed in the Hung Hom exchange of the Hong Kong Telephone Co. Ltd., who own and operate one of the fastest growing telephone systems in the world.

HONG KONG has one of the most beautiful and dramatic harbours in the world. In the middle of the city and facing the harbour is a street of banks, each one in its own skyscraper. A year ago, when Princess Margaret drove by to the opening of British Week, there were four banks and four skyscrapers: now, out of a hole next to the Chartered Bank has sprung the steel skeleton of the Bank of Canton building, more than 250 feet high and just over topping its neighbour. Already the outside walls are half way up the frame, and it will not be many more months to the opening.

These five competing banks symbolize Hong Kong's financial stability, as well as the Colony's faith in its future. They also symbolize Hong Kong's wealth and prosperity, which has increased to the point when, in 1966, the Colony's combined exports and imports for the first time exceeded £1,000 million. It is therefore not a little disconcerting to find that the British Colony of Hong Kong exports more to the United Kingdom than we do to her. It is true that Hong Kong is our biggest customer in South East Asia, taking over £60 million of our goods each year. But we supply only 10 per cent of her needs, and this in spite of there being well tried and experienced commercial links between us and a complete absence of difficulties over payments and transfers. There is plenty of room for expansion of our exports, therefore, and plenty of goodwill towards our goods, provided they are competitive. These were the two main reasons for making Hong Kong the site of the first British Week outside Europe last March.

The Week was a great success: even a year later it still has impetus to help those who are exporting to the market for the first time. It also provided a splendid foundation for the further series of trade promotions that the Board of Trade and the British National Export Council will be mounting throughout 1967. But as with most markets, the best foundation for successful sales is a personal visit by the exporter, for only then can he really get the feel of the place.

The importance of competition

What is it that gives Hong Kong the feeling of bustling expansionism that is one's first impression on arrival? Hong Kong's standard of living, judged by the latest estimates of the per capita national income, is second only to that of Japan in Asia. This is all the more remarkable because the Colony has reached that position in spite of having the cards stacked against it. It is minute – only half the area of Greater London: it is mountainous and has no natural resources to speak of, except its harbour: above all, it is a Colony on the mainland of China. Not only did its raison d'être as an entrepôt port vanish overnight in 1949 when the Communists appeared on its border, but a vast crowd of refugees flooded in so that the population rose from 600,000 at the end of the Japanese occupation in 1945 to around 3.8 million today. The credit for surviving all this must go to Hong Kong's inhabitants themselves, for they have received no large capital aid from overseas governments. Their high and improving standard of living is the result of their own hard work and competitive spirit.

Competition is the key word in Hong Kong. The Colony is a free port with virtually no customs duties, import controls or quotas. In the import market, therefore, there is no built-in preference for any favoured nation. Instead, all the goods of the world can and do compete in the Hong Kong market on level terms. In Hong Kong's export business also competition is allowed free rein. The Colony's status as a free port means that it has no bargaining power to influence its customers to give preference to Hong Kong

(*Continued on page* 485)

TOP EXECUTIVES WITH BOARDROOM DECISIONS CONSULT THE HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

While no board of directors would be remiss enough not to send a man to Hong Kong, no board of directors is going to gamble on that 17,000 mile trip not being a success.

That's why a letter, or a cable (Chambercom, Hong Kong) before going East ensures that the best laid plans, don't go West.

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has been in business now for more than 100 years and what they, or their members don't know about trade in that part of the world ... well, it just isn't worth knowing.

So be certain, contact the Chamber before you go: but be warned, when you leave the arrangements up to them you'll have a busy schedule ahead.

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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goods. Its products must sell purely on their own qualities and the service that backs them up.

It is therefore a sense of drive founded on competition that makes Hong Kong such an exhilarating place to visit at the present time. When British Week was held a year ago, Hong Kong was a very large market offering more opportunity than many a better known country on the way to the Far East. Returning here in 1967, the first impression one gets is the way everything has expanded and the way, therefore, export opportunities have redoubled. Hong Kong's total external trade went up by 14 per cent last year over 1965.

The influence of China

Hong Kong's economic success on the very edge of China has caused there to be no lack of prophets overseas who predict that political considerations will prevent the Hong Kong boom from continuing much longer in this way. All one can say is that this view does not get very much support amongst those who work here. Each month recently has seen a rise in total bank deposits. The Colony is only a barbed-wire fence away from China and its political turmoil, and it would be overstating the case to say that nobody in Hong Kong takes notice of what is happening in China. Obviously the events there are anxiously considered by the 3½ million Chinese inhabitants of Hong Kong, many of whom have relatives across the border. But anxious consideration and doing business are two different things. What is more, the business done is mostly generated in Hong Kong itself, though the value of the Colony as a shop window for surrounding countries should not be underestimated. China, however, is not in this class, and the visiting British businessman who comes to Hong Kong expecting to find the key to the China market will probably be disappointed. There is, of course, a fund of commercial information about China to be found in Hong Kong offices. The various purchasing agen-

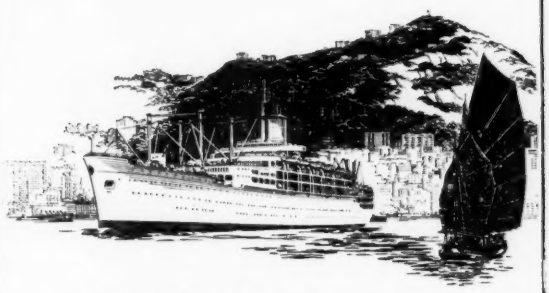
(*Continued on page* 487)

HONG KONG'S EXTERNAL TRADE

	1960 £m	1964 £m	1965 £m	1966 £m
Total Imports	366.5	534.4	560.3	631.1
Imports from United Kingdom	41.5	52.4	60.1	63.2
Total Exports	246.1	361.5	408.1	472.7
Exports to United Kingdom	38.0	64.0	56.7	63.6

Source: Hong Kong Statistics

British woollens and knitwear sell well in Hong Kong. This photograph was taken in a large new store opened recently by the well-known Hong Kong men's and womenswear firm of Harilela. Harilela staged a very large promotion of British goods during British Week last year.



.... In Hong Kong the traditional rubs shoulders with the ultra modern—junks still ply their trade next to giant liners in one of the most up-to-date harbours in the world. So with banking. **Times and Customs change.** Banking has now moved into the computer age but The Hongkong Bank Group, while recognising the necessity of keeping up with all modern developments, also recognises the importance of maintaining the traditions built up during 100 years of international service. With 50 Branches throughout Hong Kong—no organisation is better equipped to answer enquiries on all aspects of trade and finance in the Colony. The Trade and Credit Information Department of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hong Kong can give advice on selecting manufacturers as well as importers and exporters interested in specific merchandise.

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cies of the People's Republic have offices in Hong Kong, and calls on them may be useful from a contact point of view, but are unlikely to produce firm orders on the spot.

Hong Kong's imports

The Hong Kong market is a fascinating one in its variety. *Fortune Magazine* last year described the colony's economy as a vast revolving door operation, sucking in machinery and raw materials and exporting its own manufactures. The demand for capital goods is voracious to service the public utilities and the major industries, e.g. textiles, electronics and plastics. The demand for consumer goods is buoyant, not only to satisfy the growing middle class of a city with a population equal to Norway's, but also for sale to the half million tourists who visit Hong Kong each year, lured by its reputation as a shopping centre.

The effect of British Week

The effect of British Week on all this was outstanding. This type of promotion is usually confined to consumer goods. But in addition to the effort in the shops in Hong Kong, we were lucky enough to have a local committee who organized a British Engineering Display for the Week, and this turned out to be a full scale exhibition covering 80,000 sq. ft.

All except one of the 56 firms who exhibited at the British Engineering Display reported just after the event that their participation was justified. A recent survey shows that this is still the feeling among exhibitors, some of whom are still receiving inquiries about goods that were shown on the stands. But it is among the consumer goods that the most immediate impact was made. A leading Chinese department store found that their sales of British goods went up by over 50 per cent or over HK $1 million in the second half of last year. Other large stores report increases of 15 per cent. British fashionwear made an outstanding impression, and in a recent store survey the leading retailers were found to be carrying between 25 per cent and 60 per cent British goods, whereas before British Week it was difficult to find one with more than 10 per cent.

It is early yet to pronounce final judgment on the success of a British week held last March, but all the signs are promising. The

(*Continued on page* 489)

Export opportunities in Hong Kong

A SPECIAL *supplement to the Board of Trade's* Export Service Bulletin, *giving details of export opportunities for British industry in Hong Kong, was published on January* 10. *It includes background information about Hong Kong (area, population, climate, import/export statistics etc.) and discusses the Colony's role as a central market for South East Asia.*

It then provides detailed information about export opportunities for six selected groups of commodities. These are:

Cosmetics and toilet preparations – including perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations for both men and women, toilet soaps, dentifrices and talcum powder.

Leather goods – including ladies' handbags and travelware. The report deals with prospects for selling, among Hong Kong's 3¼ million residents and half a million tourists annually, leather briefcases; document cases; attaché cases; small leather gift items such as wallets and manicure sets; leather dog-collars and leads; and ladies' handbags and travelware in both leather and synthetic materials.

Opticians' goods – the report covers spectacle frames, sunglasses, lenses, blanks, spectacle cases, sight testing instruments and lens-working equipment.

Pharmaceuticals and proprietary medicines – the market for Western-style drugs and medicines in Hong Kong.

Textiles – piece-goods in woollen and worsted, cotton, silk, synthetics, and the various mixtures with synthetics. The report draws attention to both retail prospects and the huge requirements of the Hong Kong garment industry.

Toys – the market in Hong Kong for toys of all kinds. The report explains the scope of the local manufacturing industry, which is not always as strong a competitor as may be imagined.

The supplement also includes a list of Board of Trade Offices to which firms are invited to apply for information on export questions.

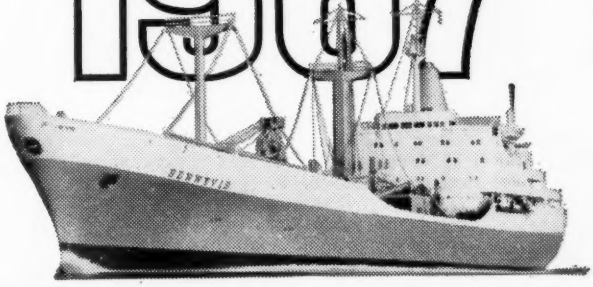
Copies of the supplement are obtainable at 2*s. each from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room No. H*28, *Hillgate House,* 35 *Old Bailey, London, E.C.*4, *Telephone City* 5757, *Ext.* 7058 (*Telex* 25977 *AB Bothillgate Ldn.*) *Remittance with order, please.*

As a follow-up to the supplement, Mr. B. Thorne, of the British Trade Commission in Hong Kong, will tour Britain during March and will interview representatives of firms interested in exporting to Hong Kong.

1959

BEN LINE LEADERSHIP.
In 1959 Ben Line introduced the first 20-knot cargo liner in Far East service. More followed, in 1961, 1962 and 1963. All came from British yards. 1965 saw the first 21-knot liner *Benledi*, on the Far East run—joined by *Benwyvis* in 1966. Two further 21-knot vessels will be launched on the Clyde in 1967. Today, Ben Line have a fleet of 28 ships operating fast, regular services to and from **Europe** and the **Far East.**

1967



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But in its role as round-the-clock contact maker, *Cable & Wireless* is supreme. It connects Hong Kong with business centres in the Americas, Britain, Australia, Europe, Africa and Asia . . . is a fast and accurate go-between for Far East merchants in Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and farther afield.

As a partner in the Commonwealth telephone cable project the Company is engaged in completing the multi-channel cable connection between Hong Kong and Australia—already two-thirds operational. By next March this new link will give Hong Kong improved telephone service to London, Canada and the U.S.A.

Satellite to speed service Meanwhile, the Company has other Hong Kong plans. An improved radio link with Taiwan will be operating next year. In 1968 a £2,500,000 satellite earth station will be in operation.

And 85 more Hong Kong is just one of the 86 international *Cable & Wireless* centres spread across the world. They are linked by some 200,000 miles of radio circuits and more than 132,000 miles of cable—the biggest communications grid in the world. And still growing.

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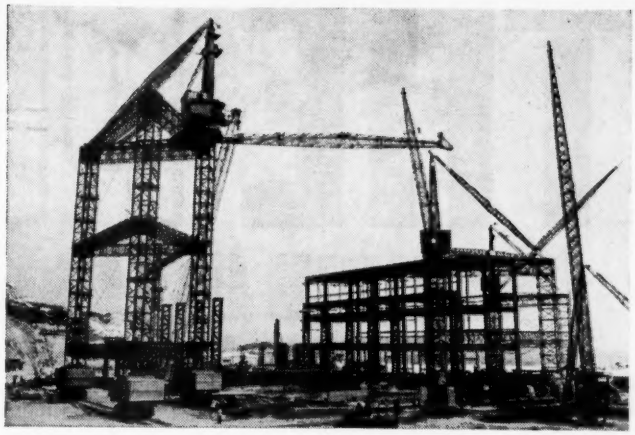
shipping strike last year, though it distorted the Hong Kong trade figures a little, did not have a very serious effect on trade with the Far East. It is therefore gratifying to see that the Hong Kong statistics show imports from Britain in the second half of 1966 to be worth HK $537.2 million (£33.5 million), or more than 16½ per cent up on the same period of 1965. This is a sharp reversal of the trend in the first half of the year when purchases from Britain totalled HK $473.7 million (£29.6 million) or 5½ per cent down on the 1965 figure.

The outlook for the future

British Week was only a start, however, As this article appears the Board of Trade is conducting an intensive drive to focus exporters' attention on a few lines of consumer goods where British exports have not realized their full potential in the Hong Kong market. This will be followed by an inward mission of buyers. Already there are three outward missions of exporters on my calendar, plus a large Board of Trade assisted store promotion at the end of the year.

The Hong Kong economy suffered a set back in 1965, when there was a banking crisis, and expansion was slowed down. The upswing was resumed in 1966 with the recovery of confidence, after a period of consolidation. If all goes well in 1967 the Hong Kong economy is set to break new records.

The opportunities are there for increasing British exports in this wide open market.



Cranes supplied by the British Crane and Excavator Corporation Ltd. seen on the erection of steelwork by Redpath Brown and Co. Ltd. for a new power station under construction for the China Light and Power Co. Ltd. on Tsing Yi Island in Hong Kong harbour. The demand for electric power in the Colony is rising at a tremendous rate, offering a substantial market for British power plant, transmission equipment, etc.

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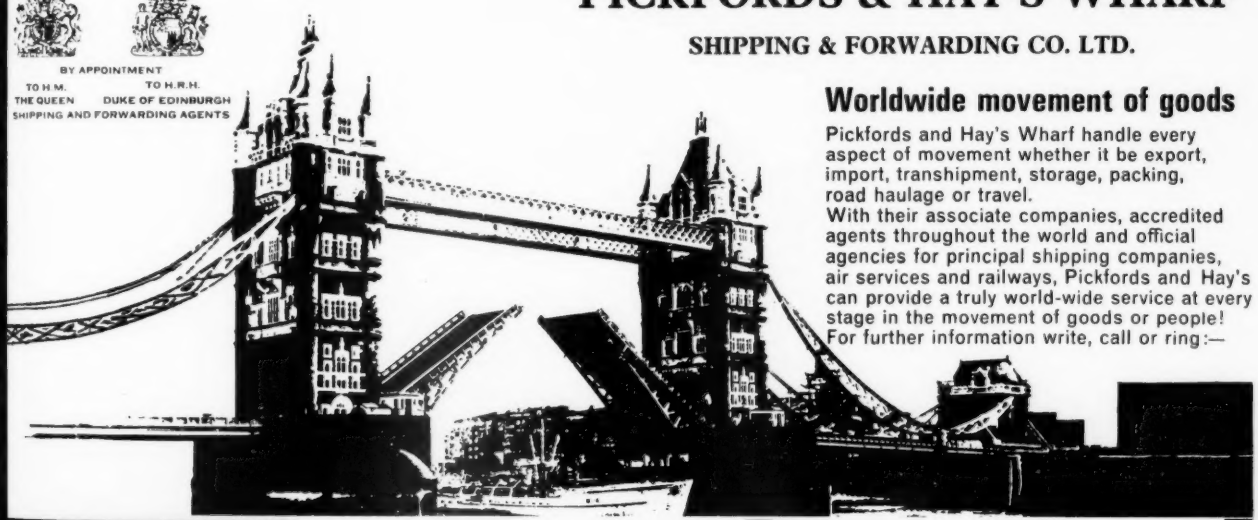

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The first sailing will be "*Priam*" from Birkenhead on 8th March to Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan followed by "*Peisander*" sailing on 8th April.

Delays in the delivery of the other two ships of this class "*Prometheus*" and "*Protesilaus*" mean that the sailings in May and June will be operated by "*Peleus*" Class ships but July will introduce the full service by "*Priam*" Class.

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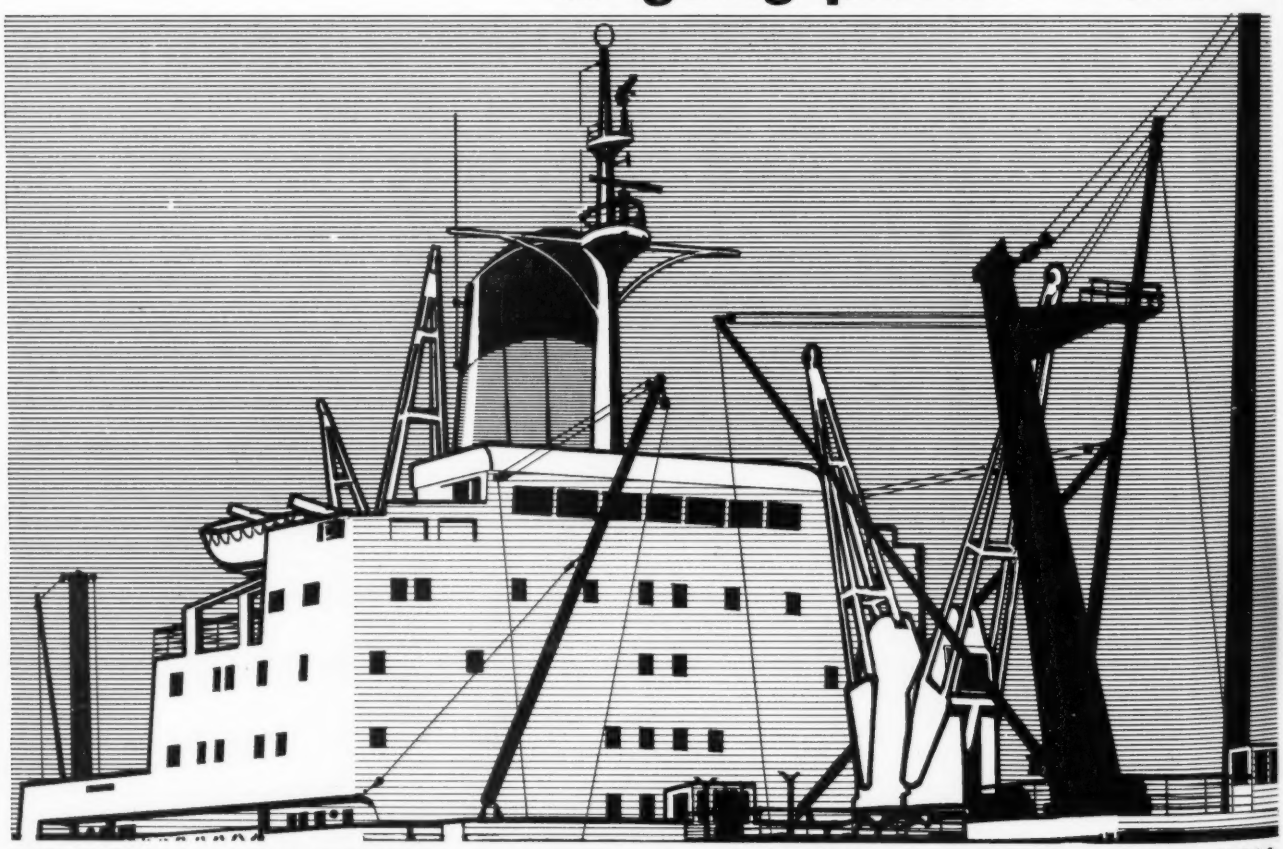

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More offices move away from congestion of central London

Just over three years ago the Location of Offices Bureau was set up by Parliament to encourage the decentralization of office employment from congested Central London to suitable centres elsewhere. During this time it has directly helped over 400 firms representing some 38,000 jobs and influenced many hundreds more firms to decentralize. In this article E. J. STURGESS, CBE, chairman of LOB, describes some of the factors that persuade firms to move out, and the patterns of movement that are taking shape IN THE INTEREST OF GOOD BUSINESS.

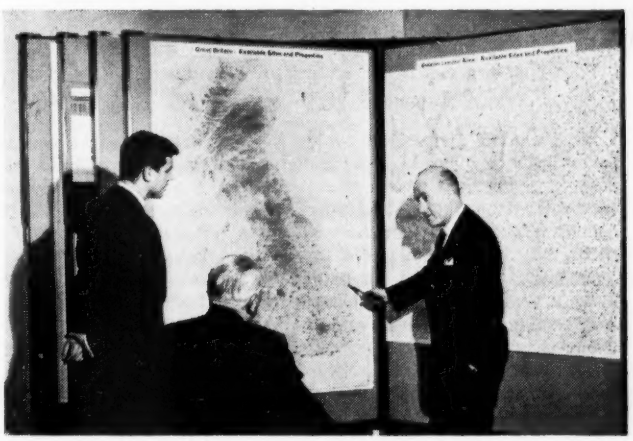
RECENTLY PUBLISHED figures say that the increase in employment in London has not been so great as was previously forecast. In consequence one national newspaper commented: 'By contrast with the accepted image, London, in the light of the new figures, seems relatively under-populated.' The point we must not lose sight of is that while the rate of growth in Central London may have slowed down, it does not mean the situation is improving. Rather, it means that things are not getting worse quite so quickly – and LOB's job is not merely to stop things getting worse, but to make things better.

In fact, there are encouraging signs that this is starting to happen – but, as any commuter will tell you, the gain is imperceptible – as yet. Recent counts of commuters daily surging into Central London suggest that their numbers have been checked – and even reversed. But there is still a long way to go before the problem of London's congestion can be said to be anything like resolved.

Meanwhile, during the three years of LOB's existence, over 400 firms, representing some 38,000 jobs, have moved or are moving out of Central London with the Bureau's help and advice. In addition, many other firms have moved out without taking advantage of the Bureau's services.

From our contact with business organizations of all shapes and sizes and covering all kinds of activities, we have been able to gather together much useful information about the views and attitudes of firms towards decentralization. Moving out, of course, is not a task to be undertaken lightly – it throws up a number of problems, and the actual move costs money. But, almost without exception, client firms who have moved out have found the operation a worthwhile success, and very rarely has a decentralized firm moved back to London.

Our contacts with firms show that many have considered the possibility of decentralization – even in cases where the very thought of moving out would have seemed quite contrary to the



ABOVE: LOB provides a free service to businessmen which is unique. At the Bureau's office in London clients can see the latest position on rail, road and air routes, what offices are available throughout the country, the local amenities and services that are available. This picture shows a LOB executive with a client in the Bureau's map room. The service is confidential as well as free.

LEFT: Like many insurance companies, the Guardian Assurance Group recognized that there was no need to house its computer in London. It therefore set up its electronic data processing department at Lytham St. Annes in Lancashire.

business interests of the firms concerned. We also know that a substantial number of firms keep the possibility of decentralization in mind, if not under regular review.

Obviously there are many firms for whom total decentralization would be quite impracticable. These are the organizations which need to be near to such bodies as the exchanges, finance houses, Whitehall and the London markets on a day-to-day basis. But this still leaves a very large number of organizations who are in a position to consider the merits of decentralization. On the basis of those who have actually done so, there seems to be no section of industry that cannot consider moving all or part of its offices out of London. There also seems to be surprisingly little variation in the distance and direction that the different industries move.

In terms of jobs the insurance companies have been the largest movers so far. While accounting for 8 per cent of LOB's clients who have moved, they represent 18 per cent of the jobs. Next comes the construction industry representing 5 per cent of the firms moved and 12 per cent of the jobs, followed by the chemical and allied industries (8 per cent of firms and 9 per cent of jobs) and engineering and electrical goods industry (13 per cent of firms and 8 per cent of jobs).

As far as distance is concerned, most of the smaller firms thinking of decentralization are reluctant to contemplate moving far from London unless, for example, they are moving back to production units. Generally speaking it is the larger firms that seem more able to move the furthest. LOB's records over the past three years show that the 16 per cent of its client firms who moved 60 miles or more accounted for 25 per cent of the jobs moved.

A pattern of movement

With the larger firms a pattern of movement is taking shape which, in addition to a total move, takes one of the three following forms.

Firstly, some large firms which have separate production units are transferring head office staff to the appropriate units and only retaining in London their board of directors, the supporting 'staff' departments and finance. One major company following this practice has reduced its London office staff from 2,000 to under 200, with considerable savings in administration costs.

Secondly, other large companies are concentrating their existing London staffs in one central head office and planning their expansion to take place outside London – often at a considerable distance.

The third tendency is for companies to install computers well away from London and, in the case of insurance companies, to move out about 50 to 80 per cent of their staff to the new centres.

The growth of the regions could also stimulate a fourth trend among the larger firms by increasing the scope for establishing regional offices to meet regional needs. Eventually this could lead to London-based head offices transferring complete sections of work to the various regions, leaving in London a small, tightly knit headquarters. There are signs of this happening now with some London companies transferring more work out to the regions (in addition to planning expansion there).

The basic reasons that spur firms to move out of London are clear cut and consistent. They are efficiency, economy and expansion, with all three sharing the common denominator of cost. An approach to LOB is often triggered off by the fact that the end of the lease of a London office is in sight, and the firm concerned is faced with having to pay a substantially higher rent when the lease expires. Alternatively, a firm is expanding and is reluctant to pay high London rents for an activity that could be done just as well and more cheaply outside.

The disparity between rents in Central London and in the regions was illustrated in a report on Office Costs and Location which we sent recently to a number of major London-based firms. The point was made that while rents for new offices in Central London were often 70s. a square foot, or more, comparable offices outside the London Metropolitan Region ranged from 15s. to 17s. 6d. a square foot. Also, moving out to the suburbs is no longer such a money saver, and in boom office areas like Croydon asking rents may be between 27s. and 35s. a square foot.

Publicity plays an important part in LOB's efforts to persuade London-based businessmen to decentralize. One of their more 'offbeat' approaches was a sandwich man parade outside the Albert Hall on the opening day of the 1966 *annual general meeting of the Institute of Directors.*

In addition to substantial savings in rents, many firms have been agreeably surprised to find that recruiting and keeping staff in the regions presents fewer problems and a number of advantages compared with London. The cost of keeping staff in London is considerably higher than in the regions – salaries of female office staff in London, for example, are from 11 to 20 per cent above the national average. The bill is further burdened by the high rate of turnover in London, where 60 per cent of the firms, as against 33 per cent outside London, have an annual turnover in female staff of over 30 per cent. Individual firms who have moved out have reported back to LOB that staff seem happier and more contented, timekeeping is better, and that absenteeism due to sickness declines.

As well as trying to persuade firms to decentralize, LOB provides a free service to businessmen which is unique. The Bureau has gathered together in one central spot the latest information on the many different factors involved in considering and planning a move. At the Bureau's office in London we are able to show clients the latest position on rail, road and air routes, what offices are available throughout the country, which towns are keen to receive office employment, and the local amenities that are available. In this way a client quickly gains an overall picture of an area, and very often has dispelled previous misconceptions about a place which he thought was inaccessible or unsuitable.

In fact, a visit to LOB can be a businessman's first step to freedom from what was recently described as the self-strangulation of London's vitality.

Second issue of New Technology

THE MERGER between the Ministries of Technology and Aviation is the subject of a special leading article by Sir Richard Clarke, the Permanent Secretary, in the second issue of *New Technology*, out on February 20. In it he describes the organization of the new Department and the constitution of its Engineering, Research and Aviation Groups. Other articles deal with a low-cost bulk storage system for liquids, an automatic measuring machine developed at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, and progress in the production of engineering design memoranda.

New Technology is published monthly by the Ministry of Technology and is obtainable on application to the Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1 (Tel. Waterloo 2345, Ext. 745).

Mrs. G. Joshi, of the BBC Indian Service, with Mr. B. Mycock, Editor, 'Made in Britain', in the background. On February 9 BBC Television in their 'Made in Britain' programme reported on BBC worldwide broadcasts dealing with British industrial topics. A supplement outlining the services for exporters provided by BBC and COI was published in the Journal *in September* 1966.

Her Majesty The Queen looking at a model of the British Pavilion at 'Expo '67'. With her are (left to right): Mr. N. MacDermot, Sir Fife Clark (Director General of COI) and Mr. E. T. W. Swaine. The occasion was the twenty-first anniversary of the Central Office of Information.

Princess Alexandra to visit North America

IT WAS ANNOUNCED on February 21 that HRH Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvie will visit North America in the autumn.

Toronto, scene of the first major transatlantic British Week, for which the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada have agreed to act as patrons, will be visited by the Princess and her husband from October 16 to 19. The Week will be the largest consumer goods promotion ever organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the British National Export Council.

Over 2,000 British firms have shown interest in participating in the Week, and, in Toronto 1,100 leading retailers and branches of departmental stores plus many hundreds of smaller shops will be displaying British goods. To support this promotion a large number of attractive events are being arranged.

Before arriving in Toronto, the royal party will visit the United States calling at Dallas, Texas, where they will attend a ball given in their honour by the Neiman Marcus store. On October 9 the Princess will officially open a British Fortnight at Neiman Marcus, who, 10 years ago, were one of the first stores to hold British Fortnights in America.

In the United States Princess Alexandra will also visit Daytons, the largest department store in Minneapolis, Minn., who are holding their first promotion of British goods. Other engagements will be carried out by Her Royal Highness and Mr. Ogilvie in New York, Houston and Washington. It is expected that they will be in the United States for at least a week. Details of the programme will be announced later.

Britain and Egypt agree on commercial arrears

A DELEGATION FROM the United Arab Republic came to London on January 30 for discussions with the Export Credits Guarantee Department about arrangements for the transfer of arrears of commercial debt insured by the Department.

The Export Credits Guarantee Department announce that these discussions have now been concluded. Arrangements have been made for payment on commercial terms acceptable to both parties. These provide for current payments to be made as they fall due, and are expected to enable the Export Credits Guarantee Department to continue to underwrite an appropriate amount of new business.

ECGD backs bulk carrier contract

THE Exports Credits Guarantee Department on February 15, signed a financial guarantee covering the financing of a 46,000 tons deadweight motor bulk carrier for Norway. The £2 million contract is between Austin and Pickersgill Ltd., Sunderland, who are building the vessel at their Southwick shipyard, and A/S J. Ludwig Mowinckels Rederi, Bergen. The loan, for about £1½ million, is being made available by a consortium of British banks.

Market Report on the Canary Islands

THE BRITISH NATIONAL EXPORT COUNCIL say that one of the strongest recommendations in the Report on the Canary Islands to be shortly released by BNEC Africa emphasizes the importance of personal selling trips to this small but growing market by representatives of British firms who can speak at least some Spanish.

This Report was compiled by Mr. R. W. W. Stanbury, chairman of G. B. Ollivant Ltd., a member of the committee, and Mr. Jack Davies, executive secretary of BNEC Africa, who together made a fact-finding tour of the islands, based on Las Palmas and Tenerife. They were repeatedly impressed by the big psychological advantage afforded by the ability to speak even a modest amount of Spanish. Catalogues in Spanish would greatly improve the sales potential of British products (most Italian, German and Swedish manufacturers are now doing this) and as far as possible correspondence with Spanish importers should be in their own language. Labelling, promotional material, instructions, and maintenance handbooks should also, wherever possible, be translated into Spanish.

The Canary Islands' total imports bill has increased steadily over the past six years; it now amounts to about £100 million per annum, and the 1966 figures are likely to show a 15 per cent increase. Italians, French, Scandinavians and Germans in particular, notes the Report, are making a concentrated effort to improve their shares of this growing market. British prices, notes the Report, tend to be higher than their competitors, but British quality was continuously praised and provided we offered the right presentation and styling along with rapid deliveries and the required credit facilities, our prices might well be acceptable. There are three different types of licence which cover all imports; at least one of these categories is fairly liberal and presents no serious difficulties.

Copies of this BNEC Report (which includes a translation of the regulations governing these different types of import licences) can be obtained from: BNEC Africa, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London. S.W.1.

Fresh grapefruit from the Dollar Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE have announced in Notice to Importers No. 1179, dated February 18, 1967. The quota for imports of fresh grapefruit from the Dollar Area for the period March 1, 1967 to September 30, 1967, will be repeated at £1,150,000 c.i.f. Licences will be valid only for the period stated.

The Dollar Area comprises:

Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America and Venezuela.

The separate quota for imports of fresh grapefruit from Cuba during the calendar year 1967 is also being repeated at $70,000 f.o.b.

Licences under both these quotas will be issued on the basis of contracts placed with overseas suppliers and any importer who wishes to obtain a licence should apply on form ILB/A to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., submitting documentary evidence that a firm order has been placed for delivery within the appropriate period. Importers are advised to check, before confirming an order, that sufficient of the quota is available for their requirements (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2688).

Agents and brokers to whom fruit from dollar sources other than Cuba is sent on consignment may also apply for licences to enable them to clear unsold shipments in their own name.

The Weights and Measures (Birkenhead Corporation Acts) (Repeal) Order 1967

THE BOARD OF TRADE have laid before Parliament the draft Weights and Measures (Birkenhead Corporation Acts) (Repeal) Order 1967. This provides for the repeal of those provisions in the Birkenhead Corporation Acts of 1881 and 1954 which require the Corporation to seek the approval of the Home Secretary before varying its charges for the use of its public weighbridges.

Before the Order can be made the draft must lie before both Houses of Parliament for 40 Parliamentary days from February 22, 1967. (During that period either House can adopt a resolution for its rejection).

Note:

Section 19 (3) of the Weights and Measures Act 1963 empowers a local authority which provides weighing equipment for use by the public 'to make such charges (for its use) as they from time to time think fit'; and, after providing for the repeal of various specified enactments scheduled in local Acts, Section 63(2) goes on to provide that if any other enactment in a pre-1963 local Act appears to the Board of Trade to be inconsistent with any provision of the 1963 Act, the Board can make an Order repealing it.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by March 10, 1967.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.14	Phenyl chloroformate	As in previous column	December 31, 1967	6972
29.14	Sodium formate	As in previous column	December 31, 1967	6960
29.24	Cetalkonium chloride	Benzyl dimethyl hexedecyl ammonium chloride.	December 31, 1967	6934
29.31	*N*-Acetyl-L-cysteine	Acetyl cysteine	December 31, 1967	6969
29.35	3-*tert*Butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil.	As in previous column	December 31, 1967	6923
29.36	3-*iso*Butyl-6-chloro-3, 4-dihydrobenzo-1, 2, 4-thiadiazine-7-sulphonamide 1, 1-dioxide.	Isobutylhydrochloridethiazide.	December 31, 1967	6968
29.43	D-Galactose	As in previous column	December 31, 1967	1753

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 *High Holborn, London, W.C.1;* 423 *Oxford St., London, W.1;* 13*A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; Brazennose St., Manchester 2;* 35 *Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5;* 109 *St. Mary St., Cardiff;* 50 *Fairfax St., Bristol 1;* 80 *Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.*

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 6977, Ext. 472

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 27575 – Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, 1. (Leeds 38232 – Telex Econ Plan 5547 – message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. J. W. Dunscombe, MBE, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46121 – Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabé, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58911 – Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. A. E. Hunt, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122 – Telex 84126 – prefix 'for COI').

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, The Pithay, Bristol, 1. (Bristol 21071 – Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, OBE, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15. (Birmingham Mid 8191 – Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, 1. (Deansgate 9111 – Telex 66199).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Waverley 8501). *District Office:* 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.3. (Central 5670 – Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast. (Belfast 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, MVO, Director, Welsh Information Division, 42 Park Place. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).

Automation Advisory Centre opens in Paisley

THE GOVERNMENT is providing more comprehensive services to industry than ever before, and industrialists should both be aware of them and make the fullest use of the services,' said Mr. Bruce Millan, Joint Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, when he opened Britain's first Low Cost Automation Advisory Centre at Paisley College of Technology on February 17.

These centres, which are to open all over Britain (Scotland will have a second based on the Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh) were the latest example of the services Government provided to industry, particularly small industry, to improve efficiency, productivity and profitability. As examples of other assistance schemes Mr. Millan cited the Ministry of Labour's training services and the financial aid available through the Board of Trade Investment Grants Offices.

The Paisley Centre is part of the Ministry of Technology's 'Approaching Automation' campaign, which aims to show how automatic control can be introduced step by step, simply and cheaply, to increase output, improve product quality and make more efficient use of skilled labour. It is equipped with a wide range of electronic, hydraulic and pneumatic devices which can be combined to simulate and solve industrial control problems, and the College's specialist staff will help industrialists to identify the methods and equipment best suited to their processes.

Modern carpet factory for Caponacre Industrial Estate

THE BOARD OF TRADE has given formal approval to the building of a 50,000 sq. ft. factory at the Caponacre Industrial Estate, Cumnock, for William C. Gray and Sons Ltd., the Ayr carpet manufacturers. Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation are now pushing ahead to complete the building by the earliest possible date. The Ayr company's plans for the new factory will mean jobs for about 138 men and 12 women on the manufacture of tufted carpets. This is a new departure for William C. Gray, who have previously concentrated their efforts on woven carpets. The company is aiming to create a highly efficient and up-to-date production unit, and to this end is ordering the most modern machinery available.

More factories 'nest' at Cumbernauld

THE Cumbernauld Development Corporation announce that three more firms have announced their intention of occupying Nest Factory Units in Cumbernauld New Town. A. P. Green, Refractories Ltd., Wembley, are to use 2,000 sq. ft. as warehousing and will have three or four employees when they start operations in April. R. A. McLean (Merchants) Ltd., Dundee, wholesalers of pre-packed potatoes, who will employ six people in their 2,000 sq. ft. unit, while British Fermentation Products Ltd., London, are to take another unit of 2,000 sq. ft. employing six or seven people in the distribution of foodstuffs.

New depot for West Lothian

A BEDFORDSHIRE transit company, J. A. C. Bain Garages Ltd., is to establish a 20,000 sq. ft. warehouse and transport depot at West Lothian County Council's Whitehill Industrial Estate, Blackburn. The company, a wholly owned subsidiary of a road haulage public company, Burnholme & Forder Ltd., are acquiring a 12-acre site on the estate to be used as a staging, warehousing and distribution depot for all the subsidiaries within the Group. They chose West Lothian for their expansion primarily because of its strategic position for a service industry operating throughout Scotland.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION (Holborn Division)

'The Patent Office Library* was at that time probably as good as any like collection of technical books and periodicals to be found anywhere else in the world.' (R. S. Hutton. *Recollections of a technologist*, 1964).

The author is referring to the early 1900*'s, but this national public reference library continues to attract increasing numbers of information scientists, research workers, patent agents, and consultants,* 122,000 *came in* 1964. *Without formality your staff can have personal access to* 10 *miles of current scientific and technical literature, including* 9,000 *series of up-to-date periodicals and many books and patent specifications. Photocopies at* 9*d. a page can be provided quickly by post and immediately to personal callers. The Library is at Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.*2. *Hours are* 10 *a.m. to* 9 *p.m. weekdays,* 10 *a.m. to* 1 *p.m. Saturdays.*

* *Now the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division).*

BOT REGIONAL EXPORT OFFICERS VISIT COI

A party of export officers from the Board of Trade's Regional Offices, accompanied by officers from the Board's headquarters, were introduced to the work of the Central Office of Information by Mr. H. J. Watters, assistant controller (Overseas). They then took part in discussions on the export publicity service of the COI with members of the overseas press services, photographs, radio, films and television, reference, exhibitions, publications and tours and production services divisions. The party included: Mr. G. Paget and Miss C. A. M. Young, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region; Mr. A. D. Smith and Mr. S. Cohen, Eastern Region; Mr. D. S. Matthews and Mr. S. L. J. Porter, London and South Eastern Region; Mr. H. A. C. Fish and Mr. V. C. W. Gunter, South Western Region; Mr. R. A. Calver, Office for Wales; Mr. L. J. Masterman and Mr. E. B. Cox, Midland Region; Mr. G. Marshall and Mr. C. G. Crews, Office for Scotland; Mr. M. B. Koohane, Ministry of Commerce (NI); Miss A. L. McNamee and Mr. E. G. Lush, Export Services Branch; Mr. A. Diss and Miss S. Reid, General Division.

New regulations for the measurement of tonnage of ships

NEW BOARD OF TRADE regulations for the measurement of tonnage of United Kingdom ships will come into force on March 1. They are made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1965, which will be brought into force on the same date. These new regulations will bring together all the statutory provisions about tonnage measurement and will supersede the existing provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts.

The new regulations – the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Regulations, 1967 – will reproduce in up-to-date language the present law and practice with some minor modifications and will incorporate a Recommendation of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) which deals with the treatment for tonnage measurement purposes of shelterdeck and other 'open' spaces.

The IMCO Recommendation will enable the exemption of 'tweendeck spaces from tonnage to be preserved, but the 'tonnage openings' (which were previously necessary for this exemption) will no longer be required. Instead, the inclusion of these spaces in the gross tonnage will be determined by whether a special mark, known as the tonnage mark, on the ship's side is submerged or not. Under the new Regulations ships whose owners wish them to carry a tonnage mark, will be measured for tonnage with and without the inclusion of these spaces and will thus have two sets of gross and net tonnage.

All ships measured under the new Regulations will be given a new document, additional to the Certificate of Registry, called a Certificate of British Tonnage. Where applicable, this document will show both sets of tonnage and will indicate which set is operative in relation to the position of the tonnage mark.

The new Regulations will apply to all ships (except fishing boats registered only under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) measured after March 1, 1967, and owners of existing ships may apply for re-measurement after that date if they so desire.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1965, also amends the law regarding the charging of dues on goods carried in spaces not included in the ship's tonnage. As from March 1, 1967, such dues will only be chargeable in respect of goods, stores, etc., carried on the open deck and in the ship's double bottom.

The Load Line Rules are being amended also from March 1, 1967, to allow, at the request of an owner, load lines to be marked lower down the ship's side. The loading capacity of the ship will be reduced as a result, but under the new tonnage regulations the ship may be entitled to a smaller tonnage.

Copies of the Regulations can be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1, as follows:

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1965 (Commencement) Order, 1967, SI 1967 No. 157; price 3d. or 6d. by post.

The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Regulations, 1967, SI 1967 No. 172; price 2s. or 2s. 4d. by post.

The Load Line (Amendment) Rules, 1967, SI 1967 No. 173; price 5d. or 8d. by post.

EFTA Documentation

REVISED EFTA forms and invoice declarations came into use on December 31, 1966 and exporters are asked to ensure that these are used, where appropriate, for exports to the EFTA countries. Delays and difficulties will occur in the importing countries unless this is done.

Supplies of the new forms, except the certificates of origin which are issued by authorized Chambers of Commerce, may be purchased from any branch of HMSO. The texts of the new invoice declarations are printed in Customs and Excise Notice No. 74, copies of which may be obtained from any Customs and Excise Office.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2301/2).

New address of Shipbuilding Industry Board

THE Ministry of Technology announce that the Shipbuilding Industry Board has moved from 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, to 235 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1 (Tel. 01-723 4414/8). All correspondence to the Board should be sent to this address.

Purchase tax: drugs and medicines

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have made a Direction under Section 17 (3) of the Purchase Tax Act, 1963, entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Direction, 1967, which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of this Direction, which is operative from February 14, 1967, is to make the following additions and extensions to the entries contained in the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order, 1966.

The additions

To Head I of the Schedule

Sterilized aqueous fluids designed solely for irrigation in surgical procedures;

To the entries listed as substances prepared for use by injection, the following:

Aqueous solutions of sorbitol, whether with or without L-arginine and L-arginine hydrochloride;

To Head II of the Schedule

Bupivacaine, and salts thereof, whether or not mixed with adrenaline, and salts thereof;

Debrisoquine sulphate;

Dihydrocodeine hydrogen tartrate mixed with acetylsalicylic acid;

Guanoclor sulphate;

Guanoxan sulphate;

Mebeverine hydrochloride;

Methyl prednisolone, mixed with neomycin sulphate, pentahydroxochlorodialuminium and sulphur;

Opipramol hydrochloride.

The extensions

In Head II the entry relating to 'Atropine sulphate . . .', which was amended in the Purchase Tax (No. 6) Direction, 1966, is now amended as follows:

'Atropine sulphate, mixed with hyoscine hydrobromide, hyoscyamine sulphate, kaolin and pectin, whether or not also mixed with one of the following substances, that is to say, neomycin sulphate, phenobarbitone or powdered opium';

In Head II the entry relating to 'Carbinoxamine maleate mixed with pseudo-ephedrine . . .', which was included in the Purchase Tax (No. 7) Direction, 1966, is now amended as as follows:

'Carbinoxamine maleate mixed with either pseudo-ephedrine or pseudo-ephedrine hydrochloride, whether or not also mixed with noscapine';

In Head II the entry relating to 'Dextromoramide' is amended as follows:

'Dextromoramide, and salts thereof';

In Head III the entry relating to 'Desipramine' is amended as follows:

'Desipramine, and its hydrochloride';

The Treasury will in due course be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this Direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified.

Customs and excise restrictions on deliveries of wines, spirits and tobacco

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have issued instructions to their officers that deliveries for home consumption of wines, spirits and tobacco should be restricted from February 20 up to and including Budget Day to amounts determined on the basis of normal trade. Similar restrictions, which the Commissioners are empowered to impose by Section 261 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1952, were applied to the same range of goods in February 1966. This year, however, the restriction on wine will apply to heavy wines only, e.g. port and sherry. Light wines, e.g. table wines, may be delivered without limitation.

These measures do not give any indication of the Chancellor's Budget intentions and are not prompted by any reports of unusually heavy deliveries of the restricted goods. As was indicated last year, they are likely to be a normal annual precaution.

Visits by British overseas commercial representatives during the period March to May 1967

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during the next three months.

AUSTRIA (Vienna)	L. J. Taylor	Second Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1965.
COLOMBIA (Bogota)	M. J. Wilmshurst	First Secretary (Commercial)	April/May	In present post since 1965.
ETHIOPIA (Addis Ababa)	F. W. Murray	First Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1965.
FRANCE (Paris)	T. H. Steggle	Second Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1964.
GAMBIA (Bathurst)	D. Higgins	Second Secretary (Commercial)	April/May	In present post since 1965.
INDIA (Bombay)	W. E. Henry	Second Secretary (Commercial)	May	In present post since 1965.
SINGAPORE	G. H. Pecover	Second Secretary (Commercial)	March/April	In present post since 1964.
TRUCIAL STATES (Dubai)	R. E. Palmer	Commercial Officer	May	In present post since 1966.

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade Eastern Region, and London and South-eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems, are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. (The Board's Regional Offices, together with the areas covered, and the appropriate office for Northern Ireland, were listed at page viii of the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 20, 1967). Those firms and organizations other than in the Eastern Region and the London and South-eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London, should write to Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

British commercial representatives overseas

THE FOLLOWING amendment should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 20:

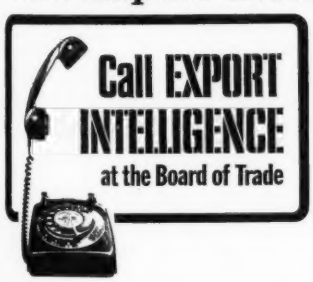
MALAYSIA – Jesselton. Amend the telephone numbers to read 4424, 4456/7.

Hints to businessmen visiting Senegal and Mauritania

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Senegal and Mauritania has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 020, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade.

'Call Export Intelligence'



THE BOARD OF TRADE'S 'Call Export Intelligence' advertising campaign has recently entered a new phase. As before, the purpose is to publicize the wide variety of Board of Trade services freely available to all exporters, and this is reflected in a new series of advertisements showing examples of the help received by specific firms. Help with planning overseas visits, obtaining overseas contracts, marketing abroad and obtaining agents are highlighted in the current advertisements but the campaign will continue to draw attention to the full range of services.

More and more businessmen are discovering the value of these services. As a direct result of the advertising, over 25,400 inquiries have been made to Export Intelligence offices in London and other parts of the country since the campaign opened in April 1965.

Exporters are invited to call Export Intelligence for:

1. Guidance on individual export problems.
2. Information on the most likely market(s) for product(s) overseas.
3. Introductions to potential agents and buyers.
4. Help with overseas business visits.
5. Status reports on foreign firms.
6. Information on Tariff and Import regulations.
7. Details of overseas contracts for tender.
8. Help and advice on participating in Trade Fairs overseas.
9. Assistance in finding licensees to manufacture a product abroad.
10. Guidance on how to market and advertise a product abroad.
11. Evaluation of product suitability for foreign tastes and customs.
12. Help with overseas publicity (through Central Office of Information).

Telephone numbers:

at HQ, London: City 9633 Telex 25977

BELFAST (Ministry of Commerce) Belfast 28271 Telex 74578
BIRMINGHAM Midland 8221 Telex 33702
BRISTOL 21071 Telex 44214
CARDIFF 65426 Telex 49267
GLASGOW City 2855 Telex 77583
INVERNESS 30867/8
LEEDS 20485 Telex 55472
LONDON (South Eastern Counties) Tate Gallery 4355 Telex 25991
LONDON (Eastern Counties) Tate Gallery 6271 Telex 25991
COCKERMOUTH 3498
MANCHESTER Deansgate 9321 Telex 66104
NEWCASTLE 27575 Telex 53178

Film show facilities overseas

BRITISH businessmen on trade tours abroad are making increasing use of the facilities offered by British Embassies, High Commissions, and Consulates, for showing their sales promotion or prestige industrial films to prospective customers and agents, according to reports received by the Joint Information Services Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Offices.

These facilities, which were announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* in February 1966, vary widely from country to country, but there are few posts in the more important markets which cannot provide at least a 16 mm projector and the services of a projectionist. In many places, a small hall or a large room can be made available, and in a few places, particularly in the Commonwealth, there is a full-scale cinema which can be provided for shows of this kind.

Most posts hold libraries which contain a large selection of industrial films and documentaries; or if sufficient warning is given, prints can often be obtained from the Overseas Film Library in London. Films from these sources could be used to supplement more specialized sales promotion films provided by visiting representatives. Films from the Overseas Film Library will be despatched by official bag, but other films must go by the normal postal channels or be carried by visiting businessmen at their own risk.

Businessmen intending to visit particular territories and wishing to take advantage of any facilities of this nature which are available, should write in the first instance to Films Section, Joint Information Services Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Offices, London, S.W.1. This section will be able to provide general information about the facilities available, and will be glad to put intending visitors in direct contact with officials abroad, in order that detailed arangements can be made.

It may not always be possible to provide such facilities free of charge. Where extra expenditure has to be incurred, for example, for the hire of a cinema or engagement of a projectionist, it will normally be necessary to ask visitors to meet the cost.

Northern Ireland trade mission to Sweden

THE FIRST overseas Trade Mission to be organized by The Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry left Belfast for Sweden on February 19.

The Mission is a hard-selling one designed to create and develop agency arrangements and increase sales of Northern Ireland products in the Swedish market. The Mission will spend three days in Stockholm and two days in Gothenburg, returning to Belfast on the evening of February 25. Some members of the Mission are remaining behind to visit other Scandinavian countries.

From left to right, Mr. Niles Brook, vice-president of the J. T. Slocombe Company of South Glastonbury, Connecticut, and Mr. A. H. Mills, general manager of Shardlow Micrometers of Sheffield (a member of the Guest, Keen & Nettlefold group of companies) signing an export agreement. Under the agreement J. T. Slocomb will market Shardlow products in the United States. The American company is confident that there is a very large market for the British Anglometric micrometer.

United Nations seminar on containerization

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL aspects of containerization and other unit-load systems designed to speed cargo movements and reduce shipping costs will be examined at the United Nations inter-regional seminar to be held in London from May 1 to 12.

Organized by the United Nations with the Government of the United Kingdom acting as host, the Inter-Regional Seminar on containerization and other unitized methods for the inter-modal movement of freight will bring together participants from over 40 developing countries of Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, observers from economically advanced countries, and representatives of various United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other international organizations. A panel of experts will present papers to serve as a basis for discussions. The seminar is intended to benefit senior officials from developing countries who have a responsible role in the planning and implementation of programmes for the development of transport facilities and infrastructure in their respective countries.

The proceedings of the seminar will be issued as an official United Nations publication.

BFN Export Club seminar

THE British Furniture Manufacturers' Export Club are holding a seminar on exporting to the United States and Canadian markets for British furniture makers on March 8, at the Connaught Rooms, London.

Recently the Export Club sent a small mission to the United States and Canada and the seminar is the second stage of the Club's plan to improve Britain's furniture exports to North America. The seminar will be addressed by members of the mission, and Mr. J. Cohen, chairman of Jaycee Furniture Ltd., will take the chair. The Export Club consider that the current vogue for English-style furniture in North America presents a marvellous opportunity for British manufacturers, and last year our exports to the United States alone inceased by 93 per cent to a total of £1.47 million.

The seminar will consist of three lectures in the morning session followed by short discussions dealing with the current fashion for English-style furniture in North America and lectures on both the Canadian and United States markets. The afternoon session will see the seminar divided into various groups to discuss problems of exporting before the final session attempts to evolve a market plan for Canada and United States.

Firms interested in being represented at the Seminar should get in touch with B. A. Allender, Executive Secretary, BFM Export Club, 17 Berners Street, London, W.C.1.

Technical colleges to hold export meetings

KINGSTON COLLEGE of Technology is to hold an advanced management seminar on 'International business policy' from April 24 to 28, which will provide an opportunity for firms operating in one or more foreign countries to analyse the special problems arising from the management of international business. Applications (fee 20 guineas) should be made before March 1 to Dr. S. Hyman, Kingston College of Technology, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

The rewards of exporting, in terms of profits, will be 'forcefully driven home to a large number of smaller British manufacturers with little or no export experience' at a congress to be convened by Thurrock Technical College at the Livery Hall, Guildhall, London, on April 25. Lord Walston, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade and Mr. Harry Birtles, Director, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, will be among the speakers. The inclusive cost of this function is £3 3s. per person. Applications should be sent, not later than March 20, to F. W. Rosner, Head of Department of Management and Business Studies, Thurrock Technical College, Woodview, Grays, Essex.

Report on loss of 'Prince of Wales'

THE report of the formal investigation into the loss of the mv *Prince of Wales* was published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, on February 22, price 1s. (by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1, price 1s. 3d.).

New Books

The Exporter's Year Book, 1967. (400 pages plus diary section. £3 5s. post free from 'Syren & Shipping' Ltd., 7-17 Jewry Street, London, E.C.3.). The fact that this is the 51st year of publication of this reference book is in itself evidence of the assistance that it has given to successive generations of businessmen. The new edition follows what has by now become the familiar pattern, the information being contained in a series of country sections in two alphabetical sequences (for Commonwealth and foreign countries respectively). In these sections the main emphasis is on commercial information with special reference to the export documentation requirements for exporting to the country in question; packing, marking and labelling regulations; formalities affecting commercial travellers and the importation of commercial samples; and information on trade marks, patents and registered designs. Other information regarding the country includes population figures, public holidays, currency, weights and measures, banks and chambers of commerce, full particulars of postal services from the United Kingdom, its representation in this country and Britain's representation abroad. In the 40-page introductory section are full particulars of Commonwealth preference regulations, the documentation requirements of the European Free Trade Association, the export rebate scheme, and information on the Export Credits Guarantee Department, export finance, marine insurance and other related matters. The cost of the book includes a year's subscription to *The Merchant Shipper*, published monthly, which contains a service of additions and amendments to the *Year Book*. It also provides an extensive service of news on matters affecting exporters which appears in a number of regular features dealing with export finance, legal matters, marine insurance, sea and air transport and British National Export Council activities. A very similar information service is provided by **Croner's Reference Book for Exporters** (Croner Publications Ltd., 46-50 Coombe Road, New Malden, Surrey). This is a loose-leaf publication. It is kept up to date by a monthly amendment service of replacement pages, so that it is only necessary to refer to a single place to find up-to-date information. The price of £5 5s. includes the amendment service for one year; for subsequent years the amendment service is supplied against a subscription of £3 15s. Here, too, much of the information, including that on export documentation, is arranged alphabetically by country; but the introductory section is fuller, and contains the postal information and sections on export procedure and export controls (including the control of strategic goods), exchange control and much other miscellaneous information. Subscribers also receive *Croner's Export Digest* each month, containing news and articles of interest to exporters.

Export Procedure and Documentation. (24 pages. A. C. Shaw (Export) Sales Co., 127 Cheapside, London, E.C.2. 5s., post free). This little book is intended primarily to give assistance to the initiate executive of a firm wishing to expand into the export market by describing the procedures which follow from the first receipt of an overseas order to the final customs clearance. Clearly the size of the book does not allow for extensive treatment of all parts of the subject, but there is sufficient material, clearly presented, for it to be of considerable use to someone fairly new to the field, and just as important, perhaps, the text does indicate from what source further guidance and information may be sought.

Criteria for Location of Industrial Plants. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (117 pages. 11s. 3d., by post 12s., from HMSO and Government bookshops). This methodological study was requested in a resolution of the Economic Commission for Europe, and has been prepared by the Commission's Secretariat. It attempts to provide an overall picture of the experience of ECE countries in the application of various criteria for industrial location. The first section provides an account of the traditional and modern approaches to the theory of industrial location – the former exemplified by the micro-economic approach of Alfred Weber, the latter by the emergence of macro-economic criteria of industrial location in the years 1927-1939. The following sections deal with the choice of location by an individual enterprise and groups of enterprises and the problem of industrial location in regional planning and programming. The international aspects of industrial location are next examined, with particular reference to the European Economic Community and to the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, and finally problems of industrial location in developed and developing European countries are discussed. The final section provides a comprehensive treatment of the criteria and levels of decisions in industrial location, and points out that a major problem is emerging: how to improve the structure and mechanism of the decision making process in order to supply optimal locational decisions in a limited amount of time. Interdisciplinary research activity is needed in this field, with contributions from economists, geographers, sociologists and technologists. The major interest in this study will come from those who may contribute to this research activity, but it should also be of interest to those who have to make decisions on industrial plant location. There are numerous footnote citations of literature used in the preparation of this study.

The Journal of Commerce 1967 Annual Review. (348 pages. The Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph Ltd., 17 James Street, Liverpool 2. 10s., by post 15s.). The main emphasis of this marine transport review is on containers, and there are nine papers which examine this topical subject from all aspects. In addition, there are papers covering many topics in shipping, such as communications, insurance, manpower, ports, shipbuilding, and fringe subjects of interest like air cargo terminals and hovercraft.

The book note (*Board of Trade Journal*, February 10, 1967, page 328) dealing with the Association of Consulting Engineers' *Overseas Work Entrusted to Members* and the article on 'British construction work overseas' that appears annually in the *Journal*, should also have contained a reference to **The Engineer Contracts Guide**, 1967 edition. (141 pages. The Engineer, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Supplement to *The Engineer*, December 30, 1966, additional copies 10s.). This publication has been issued as *The Engineer Contracts Supplement* since 1937 and the current issue is the first under the new title. Its scope is broader than the two previously mentioned items and it presents a tabular summary of British civil engineering schemes at home and abroad. Civil engineering schemes valued at £100,000 or more only are included. The arrangement is by type of project, divided into home and abroad categories, and information is given on the consulting engineer or supervising authority, nature of the scheme, main contractors, estimated cost, date of starting and date of completion. There is an index of schemes arranged by place for home schemes and by country for abroad schemes to supplement the main groups. The final section is devoted to British contractors who have contracts overseas but where there are no British consultants.

Eurolec GB Pocket Guide 1967. A Source of Basic Information on Companies Active in the Electronics and Instruments Industry in Great Britain. (267 pages. David Rayner Associates, 18 Pentonville Road, London, N.1. 32s. 6d.). This is the second edition of this directory to appear and sample checking indicates substantial revision has been undertaken. The directory is in two parts. The first is an alphabetical list of some 1,500 companies covering manufacturers, distributors, agents, consultants and holding companies in the industry. The information given includes relationships with others firms, e.g. parent, subsidiary, agency, etc., address, number of employees, telephone and telex numbers, products, services, and names of key personnel. A useful structure of cross references is employed to guide the enquirer through the maze of interrelationships between firms. The second part of the directory is considerably expanded and lists about 1,100 foreign firms in alphabetical order and gives their British agents. The approach to this directory has to be quite specific, i.e. the name of a British firm is known and further information is required, or, a foreign firm is known and it is desired to find the name of the British agent. The directory is not intended as a buyers' guide as there is no section dealing with products and, of course, there exists already the *British Instruments Directory and Data Handbook* and the *Instruments, Electronics, Automation Yearbook and Buyers' Guide* which fulfil this requirement admirably. The advantage of the Eurolec guide within its limited objectives is its coverage which is more comprehensive and detailed than the manufacturers' listings in the two major directories. It is completely up to date, information announced on January 20, 1967, for instance, is included as an addendum. The price that has to be paid for this speed of production is a paper-backed binding that may not withstand hard wear.

Chemicaliën Adresboek. Directory of the Dutch Chemical Industry 6th edition 1967. (600 pages. Bureau Voor Bedrijfsdocumentatie, PO Box 505, Hilversum, Holland. Available from Stamex International Booksellers, PO Box 248, Hilversum, Holland. 80s.). This publication is a guide to the Dutch chemical industry. The major part of the directory (400 pages), the products section, contains the names of 5,000 chemical products in alphabetical order with the names of Dutch manufacturers and suppliers. Exporting firms are clearly distinguished. Other firms included are mainly suppliers to the home market or those which act as importers or agents. An alphabetical list gives full details of the companies noted in the products section. Each entry in this part has a note in Dutch and English of the chemicals supplied. Other sections of the directory cover foreign manufacturers and their Dutch representatives, holding companies and their subsidiaries and suppliers of apparatus, machines and packaging for the chemical industry. A useful English index is provided of items found in the product guide which, although it does not give a complete listing of all products does give English names of elements when they are different from the Dutch.

Other publications

INTRODUCTION TO SHIPPING LAW, by Ronald Bartle. Second edition. 241 pages. Sweet & Maxwell. 22s. 6d. [This is a re-issue in paperback form of the 1963 bound edition].

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14

Development areas

Several members asked questions on development areas. Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, asked if he would now consider establishing State-owned factories in areas which were suffering unemployment or depopulation to a high degree, said that since 1964 a vigorous policy had been pursued of erecting State-owned factories in those areas which it was considered were likely to suffer in a high degree from unemployment or depopulation and under the four advance factory programmes alone which had been approved, 94 factories had been or would be provided in development areas.

Asked if he would now consider establishing State-owned factories in West Cumberland, especially as Millom and Cleator Moor were suffering from a high degree of unemployment, the President said that two Board of Trade advance factories had been sited at Cleator Moor, of which one (25,000 sq. ft.) was ready for occupation, and the other (10,000 sq. ft.) was due for completion by the end of February. An application to occupy the larger of these factories was now being considered. When a further programme of advance factories was contemplated, consideration would be given to the claims of West Cumberland and those of other development areas. The Board of Trade was also willing to build factories for industrialists who could provide suitable employment in the area.

The President, asked if he would take steps to introduce public enterprise factories into those areas of the country which had failed to induce sufficient private enterprise concerns, and as a result were abnormally affected by unemployment, said: 'The vigorous application of my powers under the Industrial Development and Local Employment Acts, including the provision of publicly-owned factories, provides the best means of helping the development areas.'

A member asked if, in view of a persistently high level of unemployment or depopulation in certain parts of development areas, the President would design schemes of further assistance for those localities. The President answered that his powers to encourage the growth of employment in development areas had only recently been reinforced and extended in the Industrial Development Act. He proposed to make full use of these.

Welsh trade mission to Canada

Replying to a question on action to follow up the Welsh trade mission to Canada, the President said that this was the responsibility of the firms who took part in the mission. British Government export services in Wales, in London and in Canada were at their disposal for whatever help they need. The Board of Trade office in Wales was in contact with the firms in question.

Companies Bill second reading

The President and Mr. Darling, Minister of State, spoke in the debate on the second reading of the Companies Bill (*Hansard*, cols. 358-478).

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15

Air services in the Highlands and Islands

A member asked what investigations had been made into the relative costs and merits of light aircraft and helicopters for operating feeder services in the Highlands and Islands. Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said: 'Such investigations are primarily a matter for airline operators. With the assistance of the Scottish Office and the Board of Trade, a study was made in 1965 and 1966 by the Highland Transport Board of the most suitable type of light fixed wing aircraft for a service to the Northern Isles of Orkney. As a result of this study an air service is to be introduced later this year using the Britten Norman Islander. Comparable helicopter operations would be substantially more costly.'

New industries in designated areas

A member asked how many mortgage arrangements were made to establish new industries in the designated areas in the years 1962 to 1966; and what were the relative loans and grants for these years respectively. The President gave the following information:

Amortization facilities and other associated assistance under the Local Employment Acts for Board of Trade factories for new projects in development districts or areas.

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966 (April-Dec.)
No. of amortization agreements . .	1	0	6	2	1
		£'000		£'000	£'000
Loans			1,267	1,872	353
Grants			73	81	221

Note: Financial assistance was not always offered in the same period as the amortization agreement.

Shipbuilding finance for UK purchasers

Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, in a written answer, announced that the Shipbuilding Industry Bill, presented on February 15, contained provision for guaranteeing loans to United Kingdom shipowners for the construction of ships in United Kingdom shipyards. Discussions would be held with the London Clearing and Scottish banks with a view to their agreeing to apply in such cases the same fixed lending rate, at present 5½ per cent, which they apply to medium term export credits enjoying the benefit of an ECGD guarantee. This would take the place of the more limited scheme recommended by the Geddes Committee.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16

Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary's visit to Bonn

A statement by Mr. Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, on his visit to Bonn from February 14 to 16, accompanied by Mr. George Brown, the Foreign Secretary, was published in *Hansard*, Col. 800. The Prime Minister said that discussions with the Federal German Chancellor and Foreign Minister covered a range of questions arising out of the content of eventual British membership of the European Economic Community.

Publication of textile statistics

A member asked whether steps would be taken to arrange for the publication in the *Monthly Digest of Stastistics* and of the *Board of Trade Journal* of Statistical Information relating to the cotton and man-made fibre textile industry more promptly than at present. Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu answered that these statistics were collected by the Textile Council and released in Press notices as soon as they were available (about five to six weeks after the month to which they relate). Their subsequent publication in the *Monthly Digest of Stastistics* and in the *Board of Trade Journal* was subject only to the normal delays of printing and publication.

Import duties on textiles

Asked whether he was aware of the importance to the industry of the existing protective import duties on man-made fibres and woven cloth; and whether he would refuse any further reduction in the Kennedy Round negotiations in view of the present difficulties of the industry, Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu said: 'I am aware of the importance of these duties. It is our objective in the Kennedy Round to secure advantages in other markets which will compensate for reductions in our own duties.'

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Textile production

Answering questions on the reduction in production of woven cloth, cloth woven from man-made fibres, yarn and yarn in the cotton and man-made fibre textile industry since November 1965, Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu gave the figures of weekly average production for December 1966 (below). Figures for January 1967 would not be available until next month.

Single yarn		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
Cotton yarn	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
Million lb.				Million linear yards	
7·59	2·30	2·16	1·73	14·2	9·6

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17

Exports of television programmes

Asked how much was earned annually by the export of television programmes; how much was spent each year on the purchase of programmes from other countries; and how much of such payments were in dollars, Mr. George Darling gave the following information:

£ million

	1963		1964		1965	
	Total	N. America	Total	N. America	Total	N. America
Credits	1·6	0·6	2·0	0·4	3·3	1·2
Debits	2·2	1·4	3·3	2·4	3·1	2·4
of which:						
For television performance (a)	..	..	..	..	1·8	1·5
Programme production expenses	..	..	..	..	1·3	0·9

(a) Includes payments in respect of the production as well as the purchase of newsreel material.

The credit figures excluded overseas sales by United Kingdom film companies for which the only information available is a rough estimate that sales of rights restricted solely to television approached £½ million in 1965.

Minimum height of aircraft

A member asked if the President would take steps to raise the permitted minimum height of aircraft flying over central London when approaching Heathrow in order to reduce disturbance from noise. The President replied: 'I cannot make any significant changes. However, when parallel landings are not in operation, aircraft more than 11 nautical miles East of London (Heathrow) Airport will not now be permitted to descend below 3,000 ft. instead of the former 2,000 ft. minimum.'

Building grants from North-east firms

Asked to state for the year ended December 31, 1966, the number of applications for building grants from firms in the North-east development districts, the number approved, the estimated cost and estimated employment resulting from them, the number of applications rejected and the number under consideration, Mr. George Darling gave the information as follows:

	Number	Estimated Cost £'000	Estimated Additional Employment
Applications received by the Board of Trade	436		
Offers of assistance made (excluding offers declined)	350	4,402	15,579
Applications ineligible (a) or withdrawn (b)	172		
Applications rejected on the advice of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee	13		
Applications under consideration at December 31, 1966	181		

(a) Applications may be ineligible for such reasons as application not made in time, applicant not providing building concerned.
(b) A substantial number of applications withdrawn are re-submitted in a revised form.

Development areas

Asked whether he would state for the year ended December 31, 1966, the number of approvals given for the building of factories and extensions in the North-East development districts, giving the area and the estimated employment and cost, Mr. George Darling said that development districts were replaced by development areas, as from August 19, 1966. Industrial Development Certificates were approved for 238 projects with a total area of 8,838,000 sq. ft. in the Northern development area in 1966. The additional employment estimated by applicants when their projects were fully manned was 21,860. Applicants for i.d.c.'s were not asked to give estimates of the cost of projects.

Cotton industry

Asked for the most recent figures of imports of cotton or man-made fibre yarn and cloth, respectively, with comparable figures for the corresponding period in the previous year, giving the figures by countries of origin, Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu said that imports of woven fabrics of cotton and man-made fibres for the years 1965 and 1966 were shown on pages 72-74 of the Overseas Trade Accounts for December 1966. The figures for imports of yarn and thread were circulated in *Hansard*.

Answering further questions on the cotton industry, Mr. Mallalieu said that he believed that the decline in the number of unfilled vacancies in cotton, linen and man-made fibre, spinning and weaving, between October and December 1966 was due primarily to the effects of the measures taken last July which had affected many industries including textiles. In addition there had been pressure from imports in some sectors. The Government had already introduced major measures of assistance to the textile industry, notably in the control of cotton textile imports from most countries in the world for a period up to 1970. 'We had the industry's problems constantly in mind in other international discussions,' continued Mr. Mallalieu, 'and we are working with the new Textile Council on a major survey of productivity in all its aspects. My Rt. Hon. Friend expected the industry, for its part, to take the fullest advantage of the breathing space we have provided to increase its own competitiveness.'

In reply to other questions concerning the cotton industry Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu said that 27 mills have closed and two have announced their closure since November 1, 1966; that the report of the two-man textile mission to Portugal had been prepared for the Textile Council by its officers, and – answering a request for an expert commission, to study cotton and man-made fibre imports – that the Board of Trade had the expert advice of the Textile Council at their disposal in considering any questions of cotton and man-made fibre imports.

Subscription form for the Board of Trade Journal

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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1967	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 28	**Technical equipment, miscellaneous stores**	**Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.**	**Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester. (Tel. Bicester 2073.)**

Omega wristwatches; monoculars; miniature telescope; compasses; stop watches, etc., metal shearing machine; lathes; grinding machine; electric furnace; tilting crucible furnace; baling press; compressors; generators; fire fighting equipment including 3 Dennis self-propelled fire pumps; 27 Coventry Climax firepump trailers; vehicle, electrical and radio spares; water containers; gravity roller conveyors; ladders; hand tools; nuts, bolts, screws, nails, rope, wire, etc.; boots; sleeping bags; netting, tarpaulins; furniture; cutlery; kitchen utensils, etc., and a large quantity of miscellaneous equipment.

March 7 & 8	**Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores.**	**Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Nr. Burton-on-Trent.**	**Arnold & Son (Dept. L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent. (Tel. Burton-on-Trent 5061.)**

Austin 'Champs'; Landrovers; 1- and 3-ton trucks and tractors; recovery vehicles; ¼- and 1-ton trailers, etc.; Leyland 6 cylinder diesel engines; motor vehicle spares; miscellaneous aircraft spares; hydraulic aircraft servicing trolleys; motor driven vacuum pumps; electric motors; laboratory equipment; mobile compressors; portable electric and pneumatic hand tools; electrical and electronic equipment; Ottway telescopes; machine tools including H/D radial 'Knuckle Arm' routing machine; hydraulic bonding machines; 3½-in. and 8-in. SS and SC centre lathes; 18-in. and 30-in. diameter cold saws; single spindle vertical automatics; bearings; valves; cable; textile an webbing pouches; and a large assortment of miscellaneous stores.

Mar. 16 & 17	**Plant and equipment, technical and miscellaneous stores.**	**Western Command Ordnance Depot, Hereford**	**Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. Hereford 4266.)**

Fork lift trucks; industrial tractors; generators; charging sets; battery chargers; theodolites; machine tools; levels; binoculars; wrist and stop watches; compasses; 6 and 12v batteries; lifting trucks and jacks; petrol and diesel engines; water pumps; air compressors; used tyres; wireless, signal, generator and MT spares; telephone equipment; aircraft spares; tyre pressure gauges; tarpaulin sheets; jerricans; water tanks; ammunition lockers; signal boxes; chairs, tables and other furniture; carpets; haversacks; blankets; greatcoats; raincoats; BD blouses and trousers; boots and other clothing small tools; scrap canvas and webbing; mixed rags; and a large collection of miscellaneous stores.

Mar. 30 & 31	**Plant and equipment, miscellaneous stores**	**Ordnance Depots in Southern Counties**	**Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel. Fareham 4211.)**

Sale to be held at Ritz Cinema, Middle Brook Street, Winchester.

Marine engines and spares; water pumping sets (diesel driven); 40-ton hydraulic jack; refrigerators (500 cu. ft.); wireless and electronic spares; telescopes; theodolites; lifting blocks and tackle; chairs; tables; wardrobes; dressing chests; carpets; curtains; raincoats; shorts; beds; blankets; sheets and other items of furniture and clothing; large assortment of miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

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Tender documents obtainable upon application to Defence Land Agent, Chaucer Barracks, Canterbury, Kent, on payment of 10s. 6d. fee which is not refundable.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1967	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Mar. 7	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic canteen and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford and Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. Wembley 3212/4.)

Catalogues: price 6d. Direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

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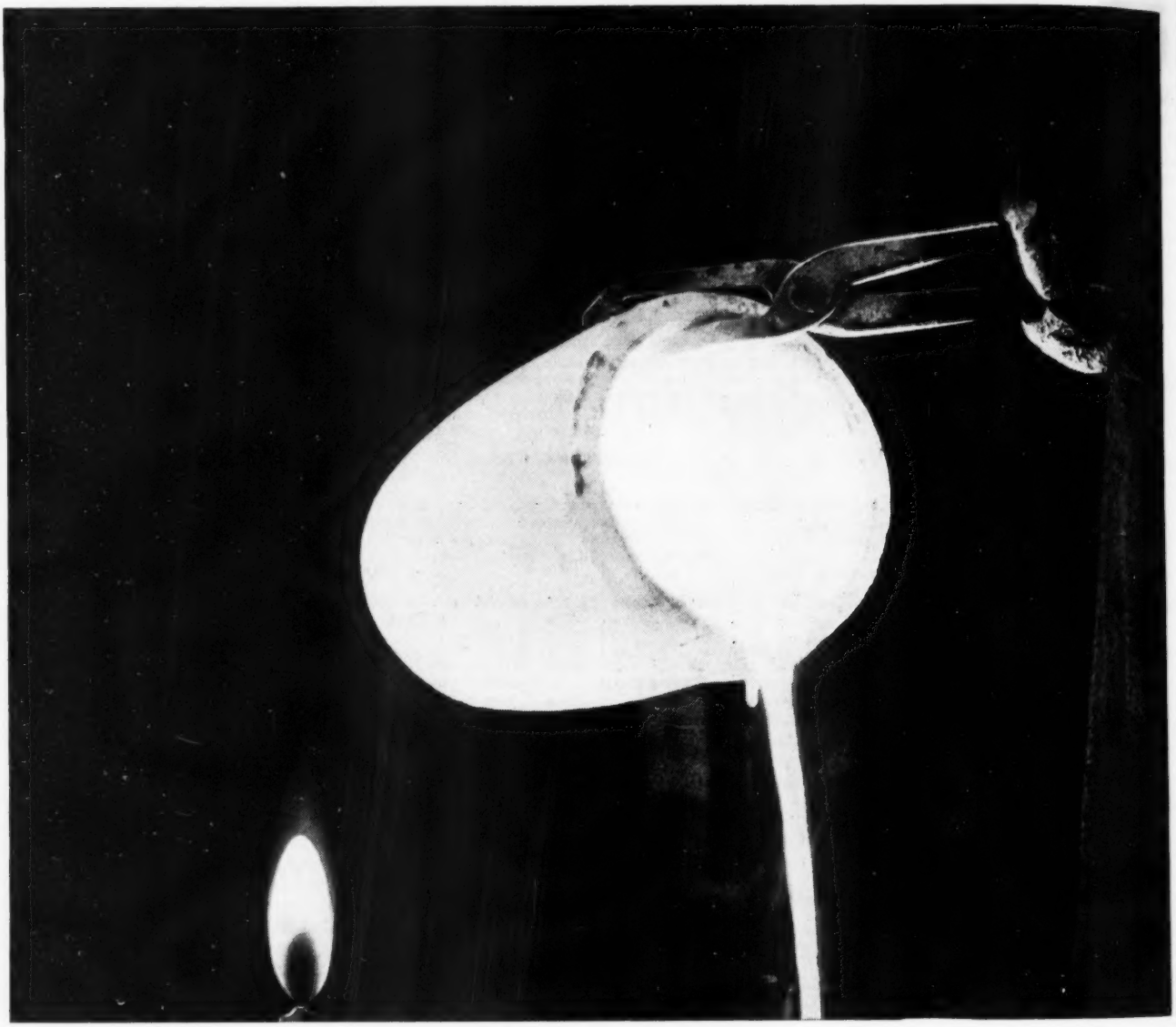

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The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,091	—	16,073	15,365	15,365	9,140	3,485	922	688	587	1,212				
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	130	130	138	139	122	+326	+224	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	143	125	+ 77	+ 22	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	131	104	144	146	131	+216	+113	+29	+55
1964	125	128	145	139	123	106	153	117	170	186	150	+562	+335	+72	+47
1965	128	132	154	148	126	108	158	127	166	190	156	+332	+202	+19	+43
1966						109									
1963															
1st quarter	128	132	152	146	127	108	160	131	166	193	157	+ 49	+ 29	—10	+ 9
2nd quarter	127	131	153	145	124	107	158	122	170	187	157	+ 92	+ 80	— 5	+ 3
3rd quarter	128	132	155	149	125	108	157	128	158	190	153	+126	+ 75	+21	+17
4th quarter	129	133	157	151	126	109	159	128	168	190	155	+ 65	+ 18	+13	+14
1966															
1st quarter	130	134	164	156	130	110	158	130	165	182	154	+ 70	+ 42	N/C	+19
2nd quarter	129	133	161	156	128	110	159	124	166	184	164	+ 62	— 10	—15	+26
3rd quarter	129	134	158	156	126	109	161	129	158	182	171	+102	+105	+20	—15
4th quarter						109									
1966															
June		132				109									
July		135				110									
August		135				109									
September		132				108									
October		131*				108									
November		129*				109									
December						109									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR					BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices												
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	Series shown in thousands			1958	1958	series shown in
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—				3,836	3,250	£ million
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	24,072	119	117	— 5
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	24,208	121	120	+101
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	24,267	130	130	+107
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	24,606	148	136	—393
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	24,837	150	145	—104
1966		104*	136·9	+3·9	114·5*	133·0*	168·4	325	255		158	155	
1965													
1st quarter	167	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	253	24,742	143	141	— 6
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	274	24,800	152	141	— 67
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	265	24,837	153	147	— 41
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	269	24,967	153	151	+ 10
1966													
1st quarter	164	122	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	279	24,919	159	153	— 37
2nd quarter	161	127	137·0	+3·8	116·8	133·1	168·1	282	282		155	145	—107
3rd quarter	159	109*	137·5	+3·7	114·6	133·8	169·8	322	253		161	157	— 58
4th quarter		104*	138·6	+3·8	113·0*	133·5*	169·8	417	206		147	163	
1966													
June	161	127	137·6	+3·9	117·0	133·4	168·7	290	275		146	127	
July	160	122*	137·0	+3·5	116·7	133·8	169·7	305	268		165	151	
August	160	115*	137·8	+3·8	114·2	133·8	169·8	318	255		164	163	
September	159	109*	137·6	+3·6	112·8	133·8	169·8	344	235		154	159	
October	157*	105*	137·9	+3·8	113·3	133·5	169·8	377	217		150	163	
November	155*	107*	138·8	+4·0	113·3	133·5	169·8	424	201		137	169	
December		104*	139·0	+3·7	112·6*	133·5*	169·8	449	200		157	158	
1967													
January			139·2	+3·6	112·6*	133·6*	170·9	454	191		173*	174*	

* Provisional. † Not seasonally adjusted

United Kingdom trade in January

An abbreviated version of this article appeared in last week's issue.

Summary

IT NOW SEEMS clear from the run of recent figures that the underlying trend in exports is quite strongly upwards. The current level is substantially higher than a year ago. There was a strong rise in imports in the last two months following low figures in October and November before the import charge was lifted, but taking the last four months together the average was some 2 per cent lower than in January-September of last year.

TABLE 1 (A)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade Balance
1964	368	475	13	—45
1965	394	479	14	—23
1966	420	496	16	—12*
1965 1st quarter	383	458	13	—14
2nd quarter	381	485	13	—41
3rd quarter	399	489	15	—26
4th quarter	410	490	16	—12
1966 1st quarter	414	507	16	—26
2nd quarter	394	495	16	—36
3rd quarter	425	513	16	—24
4th quarter	443†	470†	17	+29*
August	440	524	17	—19
September	429	491	15	— 4
October	442	478	18	+30*
November	459	437	16	+78*
December	425†	507	16	—21*†
1967 January*	472	554	18	— 9*
1966 Aug.-Oct.	437	498	17	+ 2*
Nov. 1966-Jan. 1967*	452	500	17	+16*

*Provisional estimates.
†Revised estimates.

TABLE 1 (B)

Recorded values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1965 1st quarter	374·0	464·9	13·6
2nd quarter	401·7	487·0	14·0
3rd quarter	380·6	476·1	14·0
4th quarter	419·7†	489·0†	15·9
1966 1st quarter	422·2	514·9	16·9
2nd quarter	399·4	498·0	16·3
3rd quarter	400·9	499·7	14·1
4th quarter	458·2†	472·0†	17·3†
November	495·6	454·3	17·0
December	434·6†	500·3†	16·2
1967 January*	451·2	584·0	16·2

*Provisional estimates.
†Revised estimates.

Trade balance

The trade deficit in January was £9 million, seasonally adjusted. The underlying position in recent months has been uncertain owing to the irregularity in imports associated with the lifting of the import charge. Over the year 1966 the trade deficit averaged £12 million a month.

Exports

Exports in January reached a new record level of £472 million, seasonally adjusted. This figure may be erratically high; individual

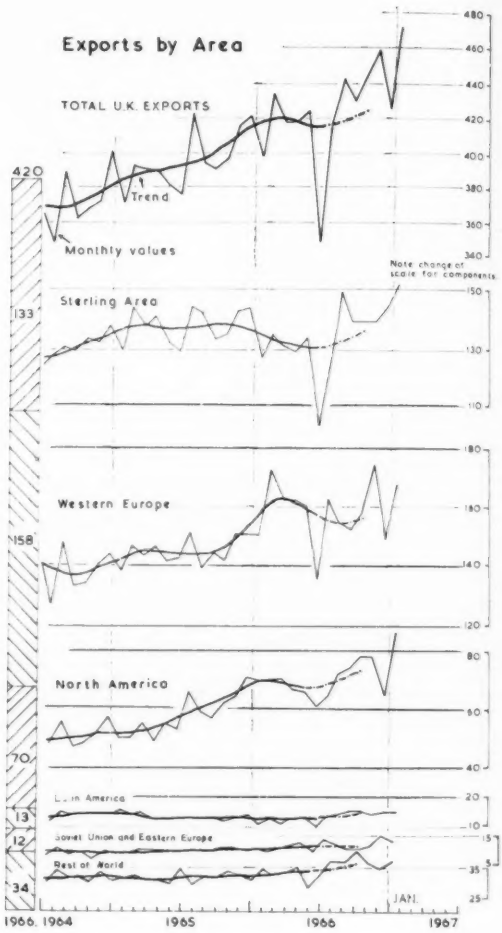


Table 2. United Kingdom exports: areas†

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

	Sterling Area	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World	Total
		Total	EEC	EFTA					
1966 Year	132	158	80	62	70	13	12	35	420
1st quarter	130	162	83	63	70	12	11	32	414
2nd quarter	121	152	76	59	65	12	12	33	394
3rd quarter	137	155	77	60	70	14	12	35	425
4th quarter	140	161	82	63	73	15	13	38	443
November	139	174	88	68	78	14	12	37	459
December	144	149	75	59	65	15	16	35	425
1967 January*	152	168	85	62	86	15	14	38	472
1966 Aug-Oct.	142	155	78	59	75	15	12	38	437
Nov. 1966-Jan. 1967*	145	164	83	63	76	15	14	37	452

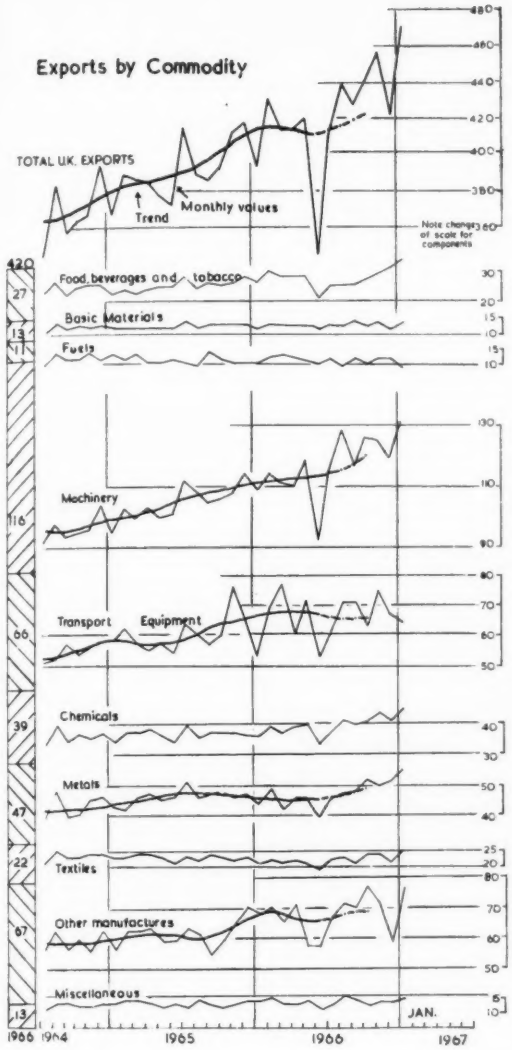
*Provisional estimates.
†From January 1966 Rhodesia has been excluded from the sterling area figures and included with the 'rest of the world'.

monthly totals are variable, and it is particularly difficult in the December and January figures to apportion the effects of the Christmas holiday. However, the January total, taken with the figures in the latter part of 1966, shows that the underlying trend in recent months has been quite strongly upwards, and that the level of exports is running substantially above that in the early part of last year. In the three months November-January, exports averaged £452 million, an increase of 3 per cent over the previous three months and 10 per cent above the level in the corresponding period a year earlier.

An important part of the increase in exports in recent months has been in shipments to Western Europe. Though these have been variable in individual months the good January figure provided further evidence of a recovery to that area after the weakness in the middle of last year. Exports to both the Common Market and EFTA groups of countries were 7 per cent higher in the three months November to January than in the preceding three months. Exports to the sterling area showed renewed growth towards the end of 1966; the rise in deliveries to North America continued.

Exports of most categories of goods were higher in the last three months than in the previous three months. Exports of machinery continued their growth of the last two years. Exports of both non-ferrous metals and iron and steel increased, as did deliveries of chemicals. Shipments in the food, drink and tobacco sector showed particularly strong growth, due in part to the high level of cereal exports.

(*Continued on next page*)



WEDGWOOD WARE FOR AUSTRALIA

Wedgwood export business for 1967 began with an order for more than 50,000 pieces of 'Pennine' oven-to-table ware for the Australian market where a special promotion of this new range will be run in the autumn by the firm's Australian subsidiary company. The picture shows a selector examining an advance consignment of the ware for Australia.

Table 3. United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures								Miscellaneous	Total
				Total	Machinery and transport equipment				Chemicals	Metals and misc. metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures		
					Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment						
1966 Year	27	13	11	356	182	116	48	18	39	47	22	67	13	420
1st quarter	28	13	12	348	177	111	47	20	37	45	21	68	13	414
2nd quarter	26	13	11	332	169	107	46	16	37	44	21	62	12	394
3rd quarter	25	13	11	364	186	119	51	16	39	47	22	69	13	425
4th quarter	29	13	11	376	192	124	48	20	42	51	23	69	13	443
November	29	14	12	386	199	125	50	25	43	50	24	71	13	459
December	31	11	12	356	186	119	46	22	41	51	21	58	13	425
1967 January*	34	14	9	405	202	131	53	11	45	55	25	76	14	472
1966 August-October	26	13	10	378	192	123	51	17	41	49	23	73	13	437
November 1966-January 1967*	31	13	11	382	195	125	50	19	43	52	23	68	13	452

*Provisional estimates.

UNDERSTAMPED OVERSEAS MAIL MAY BE DELAYED

Delay in the delivery of mail overseas can result in lost export business. Businessmen are reminded of the importance of sending airmail correspondence fully stamped.

Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage.

Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 2s. 6d. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE, *continued*

Imports

Imports in January were £554 million, seasonally adjusted. This represented a further substantial rise, following the increase in December, from the abnormally low figures in October and November before the lifting of the import charge. A large part of the increase over the last two months was in categories of goods which had been subject to the charge up to the end of November. The increase in these goods in January was less than that in December. Until the rate of importing of goods affected by the charge settles down to a more normal level, the underlying trend in imports as a whole is likely to remain uncertain. However, taking the last two months with October and November, the average level of imports was about 2 per cent lower than their level during the first nine months of last year.

Taking the last four months together, most main categories of imports were on average lower than in the first nine months of last year. Among those groups which were affected by the import charge (and notwithstanding the recovery in December and January) imports of chemicals were 7 per cent lower, and of other semi-manufactures 5 per cent lower, and only finished manufactures showed an increase, of about 1 per cent. Among non-chargeable goods imports of basic materials were 6 per cent lower, and there was a fall of 2 per cent in the food, drink and tobacco group. Imports of fuels were about 2 per cent higher.

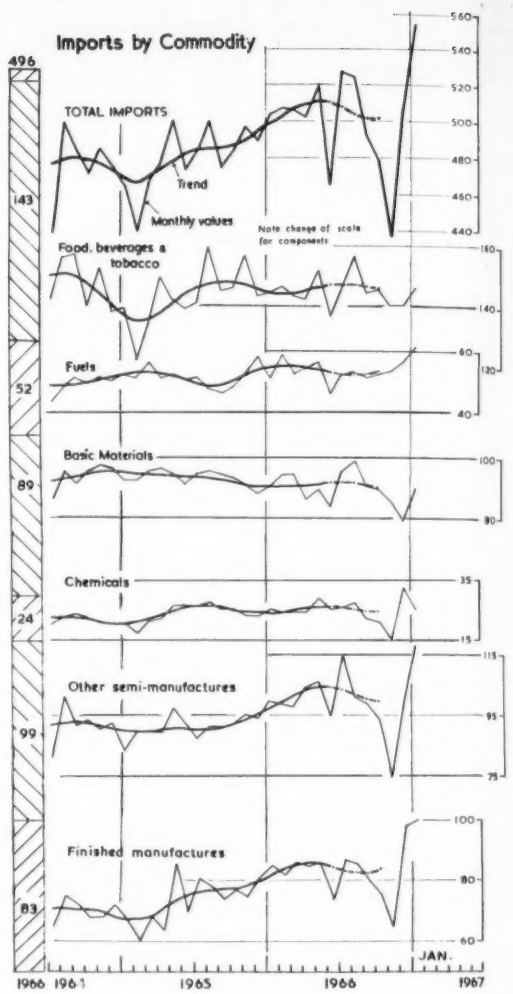


Table 4. Imports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months

	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials					Miscellaneous	Total
			Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Finished manufactures		
1966 Year	143	52	212	89	25	99	83	7	496
1st quarter	145	54	216	92	24	99	84	8	507
2nd quarter	143	52	213	86	26	102	82	6	495
3rd quarter	148	52	224	94	25	105	84	6	513
4th quarter	140	51	196	84	23	89	79	7	470
November	140	53	176	85	15	75	65	6	437
December	140	56	211	79	32	100	98	8	507
1967 January*	146	61	233	89	25	118	100	9	554
1966 August-October	148	52	214	93	23	98	80	6	498
November 1966-January 1967*	142	56	206	84	24	98	87	7	500

*Provisional estimates.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing UK goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of UK businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*

Colour photographs: *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

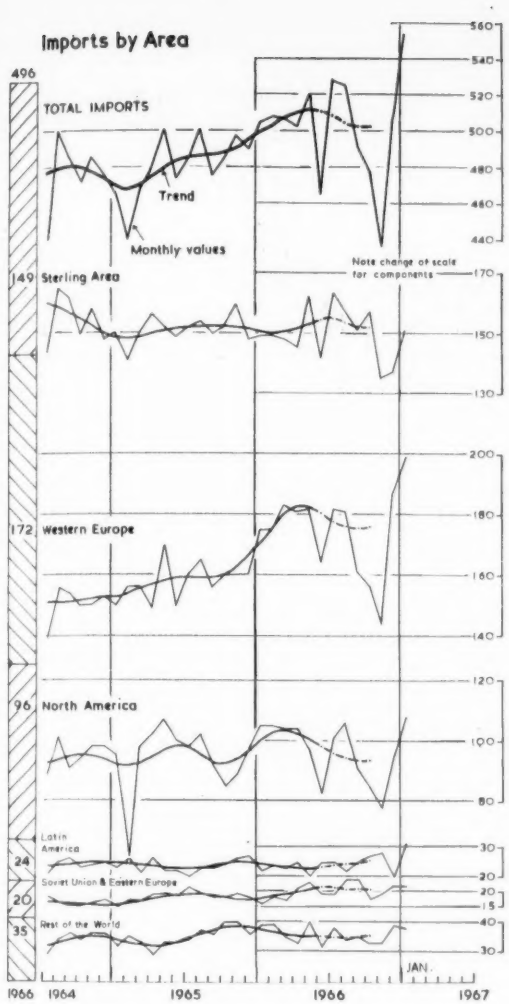


Table 5. Imports: areas†

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months

	Sterling Area	Western Europe	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World	Total
1966 Year	148	172	96	24	20	36	496
1st quarter	148	178	105	23	17	38	507
2nd quarter	149	176	95	23	21	35	495
3rd quarter	156	175	99	24	22	36	513
4th quarter	140	162	86	25	19	35	470
November	132	144	78	28	19	33	437
December	134	187	95	20	22	39	507
1967 January*	151	199	108	31	22	38	554
1966 August-October	153	166	94	25	21	34	498
November 1966-January 1967*	139	177	94	26	21	37	500

*Provisional estimates.
†From January 1966 Rhodesia has been excluded from the sterling area figures and included with the 'rest of the world'.

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

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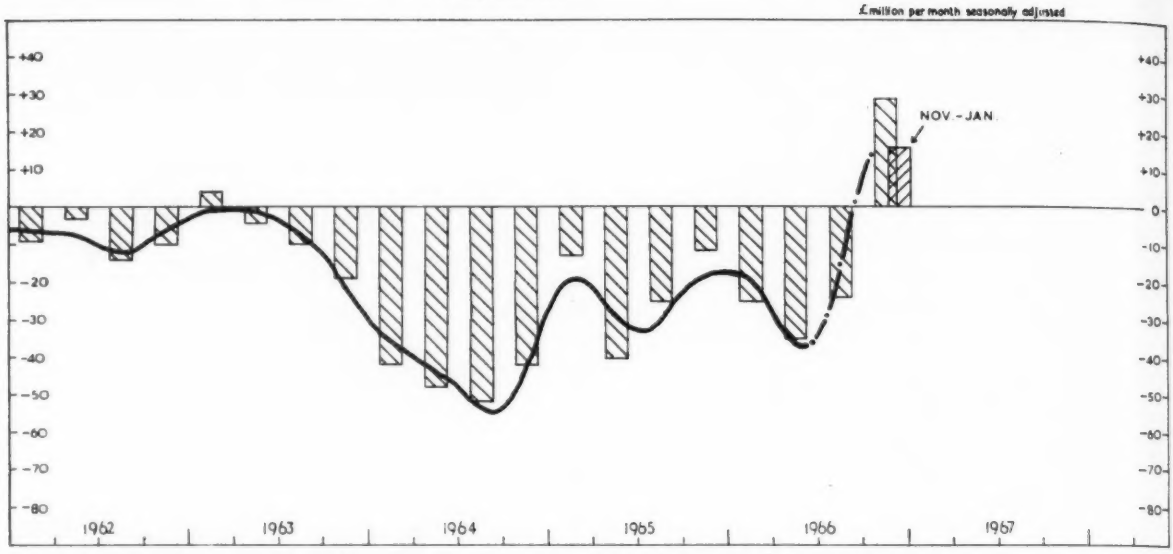

NOTE: The level of the trend line for each month takes into account figures for the seven months before and after that month. (For the period before the monthly series begins quarterly figures have been used.) A provisional trend for the first four of the last seven months is shown by a broken line.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE, *continued*

NOTES:

(a) Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports will be published on February 27*, and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report on Overseas Trade† for March, due to be published on or about March 28.

(b) ***Trade balance***

The figures for the trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts.

*Accounts relating to the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom, January 1967, HMSO, price 30s., by post 31s.

†Report on Overseas Trade, published by HMSO, price 4s., by post 4s. 5d. Annual subscription £2 14s., including postage.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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CBI survey of industrial trends

THE Confederation of British Industry has issued its 28th Industrial Trends Survey, based on replies from 1,417 respondents to a questionnaire. Inquiries should be made to the Confederation at 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trade as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

Industrial countries' trade and production in the third quarter of 1966

THE GROWTH of industrial countries' exports, which was very small in the second quarter of last year, recovered in the third quarter to about the same rate as in the first. The increase of nearly 3 per cent, after normal seasonal movements have been allowed for, compares with only ½ per cent in the second quarter and with 2½ per cent in the first. Only part of the slowdown in the second quarter is likely to have been due to the United Kingdom seamen's strike. Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries show a similar pattern: there was an increase of 2½ per cent in the third quarter, following rises of ½ per cent in the second quarter and about 4 per cent in the two quarters before that.

The faster growth of industrial countries' exports in the third quarter occurred mainly in their exports to primary producers, which expanded by 6½ per cent. This flow of trade had increased by 2 per cent in the second quarter, after previously having risen only slowly since the middle of 1965. Industrial countries' exports to other industrial countries rose 1½ per cent: this was a faster increase than in the second quarter, but much slower than in the two quarters before that.

As shown in Table 2, exports from the United States rose sharply in the third quarter after a pause in the second. They continued rising, though less quickly, in the fourth quarter. West German exports expanded steadily throughout the year, but French exports showed no further growth in the third quarter and fell back a little in the fourth. Italian exports fell in the third quarter after rising strongly in the first half year, and exports from all six EEC members, added together, increased only slowly. Japanese exports rose substantially in both the third and fourth quarters after moving rather erratically since the third quarter of 1965. The pattern of United Kingdom exports in the middle of 1966 was distorted by the seamen's strike, but they were clearly growing strongly in the fourth quarter.

The growth of *imports into industrial countries* also recovered in the third quarter from its slackness in the second, only part of which can have been due to the seamen's strike. Table 3 shows that imports into the United States expanded particularly rapidly in the third quarter (by 6½ per cent, following a 4 per cent increase in the second quarter), but there was no further increase in the fourth. Japanese imports expanded strongly throughout the year. Imports into both France and Italy continued rising in the third quarter. German imports again eased back (and there was a small further fall in the fourth quarter), but total imports into the six EEC countries increased by 2½ per cent. Imports into Canada again rose only slightly. United Kingdom imports increased in the third quarter, mainly due to arrivals of goods delayed from the second quarter by the seamen's strike. They fell in the fourth quarter, owing partly to deferments of arrivals of manufactured goods before the temporary import charge was lifted at the end of November.

The provisional estimate of *primary producers' exports* in the third quarter suggests a rise of about 1 per cent, much the same as in the previous quarter. With the faster growth discussed above in industrial countries' exports, the increase in *world exports* in the third quarter was about 2½ per cent. This compares with 2 per cent in the first quarter and with less than 1 per cent in the second.

Industrial production

The 2 point increase in industrial countries' industrial production in the second quarter was repeated in the third. This was due to output rising in North America and Japan, as the index for the European OECD countries was unchanged. Industrial production in the United States rose very rapidly in the first quarter of 1966, but the rate of increase tapered off during the year. In the fourth quarter the index rose 1 point. Third quarter figures for Japan, on the other hand, show that the growth of output there was still accelerating, following the relative flatness of production during 1965. Production in both France and Italy continued rising in the third quarter of 1966, but these increases were offset by a downturn in West Germany (which continued in the fourth quarter), and the index for the six EEC countries was unchanged. Production in the United Kingdom in the third quarter was at much the same level as in the first half year, but it fell back in the fourth quarter.

Definitions

In this article the industrial countries comprise all members of the OECD, including the United States, Canada and Japan. All other countries are described as primary producers. The Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Cuba and the People's Republic of China are excluded as reporting countries, but are included as markets for exports and as suppliers of imports.

Manufactures are the products defined by Sections 5 to 8 inclusive of the SITC. The main manufacturing countries are the 12 countries shown in Table 4. In 1964 these countries exported 95 per cent of all exports of manufactures from the industrial countries.

France includes the Saar up to June 1959. The German Federal Republic includes the Saar from July 1959.

The figures of exports in Tables 1 and 4 exclude United States 'special category' exports, for which no destination information was issued in past years by the United States authorities. Many classes of goods were removed from the special category at the beginning of 1965, introducing discontinuities into the series. United States exports in 1964 of manufactures which have since been removed from the special category are estimated to have totalled approximately $1,030 million.

Correction: United Kingdom and World exports of manufactures. In Table B5 of 'United Kingdom and world exports of manufactures in the past decade', published as a supplement to the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 18, 1966, the percentage change in total exports of manufactures to the world in 1963 should read +8.5 per cent, not +5.5 per cent.

(Tables on following pages)

Economic Trends

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INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES TRADE AND PRODUCTION, *continued*

Table 1: World trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) from						Imports (c.i.f.) into		
	Industrial countries (a)				Primary producers	World (a)	Industrial countries	Primary producers	World
	To industrial countries	To primary producers	To world						
			Total	Manufactures (b)					
1958	9·87	6·28	16·15	10·51	7·23	23·38	16·96	8·27	25·23
1959	11·07	6·17	17·25	11·36	7·68	24·92	18·50	8·17	26·67
1960	12·75	7·02	19·76	13·11	8·14	27·90	20·70	9·19	29·88
1961	13·76	7·11	20·87	13·83	8·29	29·16	21·84	9·34	31·18
1962	14·81	7·08	21·89	14·67	8·73	30·62	23·56	9·51	33·10
1963	16·36	7·53	23·90	15·91	9·53	33·43	25·91	9·98	35·89
1964	18·62	8·57	27·19	18·26	10·43	37·63	29·02	11·15	40·18
1965	20·84	9·24	30·08	20·68	10·98	41·06	31·79	11·90	43·69
1962 1st quarter	14·48	6·98	21·50	14·29	8·57	30·06	23·34	9·40	32·60
2nd quarter	14·73	7·18	21·84	14·67	8·59	30·42	22·99	9·34	32·48
3rd quarter	15·04	7·17	22·15	14·95	8·88	31·02	23·89	9·73	33·70
4th quarter	14·99	6·98	22·06	14·78	8·87	30·96	24·04	9·57	33·60
1963 1st quarter	15·18*	7·06*	22·22*	14·90*	9·09	31·32*	24·13*	9·63	33·72*
2nd quarter	16·21	7·59	23·75	15·83	9·32	33·07	25·55	9·97	35·65
3rd quarter	16·75	7·58	24·33	16·24	9·78	34·04	26·76	10·06	36·76
4th quarter	17·31	7·89	25·30	16·69	9·91	35·27	27·19	10·24	37·40
1964 1st quarter	18·12	8·11	26·20	17·51	10·29	36·47	28·34	10·66	38·94
2nd quarter	18·47	8·43	26·84	18·06	10·41	37·23	28·93	11·02	40·12
3rd quarter	18·49	8·68	27·09	18·25	10·32	37·40	28·98	11·36	40·26
4th quarter	19·41	9·07	28·65	19·24	10·72	39·42	29·86	11·56	41·38
1965 1st quarter	19·69*	8·73*	28·39*	19·69*	10·59	38·96*	30·06*	11·62	41·63*
2nd quarter	20·56	9·39	29·88	20·64	11·00	40·85	31·35	12·03	43·57
3rd quarter	21·06	9·40	30·38	20·83	10·98	41·33	32·32	12·10	44·32
4th quarter	22·06	9·44	31·68	21·56	11·35	43·10	33·44	11·86	45·27
1966 1st quarter	22·95	9·47	32·44	22·47	11·59	44·00	34·65	12·42	47·10
2nd quarter	22·99	9·65	32·61	22·57	11·70	44·30	34·80	12·14	47·20
3rd quarter	23·29	10·30	33·53	23·09	11·81p	45·32p	35·84	12·57p	48·34p

(a) Excluding United States Special Category exports (see Definitions).
(b) Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries (see Definitions).
p Provisional.
* Significantly affected by a dock strike in the United States.
Note: Because all series are seasonally adjusted independently, the sum of the component series does not necessarily equal the total.

Table 2: Exports from industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted.

US $ thousand million

	Exports (f.o.b.) from									European OECD Intra-trade
	United States (a)	Canada	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	German Federal Republic	France	Italy	
1958	4·09	1·27	0·72	10·09	2·37	5·69	2·20	1·28	0·63	5·14
1959	4·10	1·35	0·86	10·94	2·49	6·31	2·45	1·40	0·73	5·71
1960	4·89	1·39	1·01	12·50	2·65	7·43	2·86	1·72	0·92	6·83
1961	5·04	1·46	1·06	13·43	2·77	8·09	3·17	1·81	1·05	7·72
1962	5·24	1·49	1·23	14·15	2·84	8·56	3·32	1·84	1·18	8·53
1963	5·61	1·62	1·36	15·44	3·06	9·40	3·65	2·02	1·27	9·59
1964	6·42	1·93	1·67	17·36	3·20	10·65	4·05	2·25	1·49	10·90
1965	6·64	2·03	2·11	19·24	3·43	11·98	4·47	2·51	1·80	12·05
1966	7·36				3·65		5·03	2·73		
1962 1st quarter	5·15	1·47	1·15	13·91	2·76	8·53	3·24	1·85	1·16	8·25
2nd quarter	5·39	1·47	1·21	14·13	2·88	8·48	3·33	1·78	1·19	8·42
3rd quarter	5·36	1·48	1·28	14·22	2·86	8·60	3·35	1·85	1·17	8·64
4th quarter	5·11	1·51	1·26	14·36	2·87	8·74	3·37	1·89	1·20	8·80
1963 1st quarter	5·07*	1·55	1·26	14·31	2·95	8·61	3·29	1·86	1·22	8·75
2nd quarter	5·61	1·58	1·31	15·42	3·02	9·46	3·60	2·07	1·28	9·53
3rd quarter	5·72	1·58	1·38	15·81	3·11	9·64	3·74	2·07	1·29	9·84
4th quarter	6·02	1·76	1·47	16·02	3·14	9·76	3·83	2·09	1·31	10·12
1964 1st quarter	6·17	1·85	1·45	16·87	3·18	10·34	4·02	2·22	1·37	10·60
2nd quarter	6·19	1·93	1·60	17·06	3·17	10·43	3·99	2·21	1·45	10·80
3rd quarter	6·48	1·97	1·69	17·19	3·16	10·57	3·98	2·20	1·54	10·75
4th quarter	6·79	1·90	1·88	18·03	3·27	11·08	4·18	2·33	1·55	11·27
1965 1st quarter	5·57*	1·94	2·04	18·55	3·33	11·54	4·43	2·33	1·70	11·65
2nd quarter	6·87	1·96	2·13	18·83	3·31	11·73	4·37	2·47	1·79	11·76
3rd quarter	6·91	2·01	2·18	19·43	3·48	12·05	4·45	2·60	1·80	12·12
4th quarter	7·11	2·17	2·10	20·09	3·57	12·54	4·65	2·66	1·84	12·65
1966 1st quarter	7·18	2·33	2·37	20·30	3·62	12·60	4·83	2·63	1·93	12·83
2nd quarter	7·18	2·30	2·38	20·90	3·44†	13·20	4·94	2·77	2·05	13·12
3rd quarter	7·50	2·39	2·46	21·21	3·70	13·28	5·12	2·78	2·00	13·08
4th quarter	7·59		2·57		3·86		5·24	2·73		

(a) Excluding Department of Defense shipments.
*Significantly affected by a dock strike.
†Significantly affected by the seamen's strike.

Table 3: Imports into industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted.

US $ thousand million

	Imports (c.i.f.) into								
	United States (a)	Canada (a)	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	German Federal Republic	France	Italy
1958	3·18	1·34	0·76	11·04	2·68	5·74	1·85	1·40	0·79
1959	3·75	1·48	0·90	11·68	2·86	6·05	2·09	1·28	0·84
1960	3·66	1·42	1·12	13·83	3·26	7·40	2·54	1·57	1·19
1961	3·59	1·43	1·45	14·70	3·18	8·04	2·74	1·67	1·31
1962	4·06	1·46	1·41	16·02	3·24	8·93	3·07	1·88	1·52
1963	4·25	1·52	1·69	17·81	3·49	10·11	3·26	2·18	1·90
1964	4·65	1·74	1·99	20·08	3·99	11·23	3·65	2·52	1·81
1965	5·32	2·00	2·04	21·78	4·04	12·25	4·37	2·59	1·84
1966	6·34		2·38		4·17		4·52	2·98	
1962 1st quarter	3·94	1·51	1·49	15·68	3·16	8·58	3·05	1·88	1·41
2nd quarter	4·03	1·46	1·39	15·71	3·23	8·72	3·05	1·78	1·47
3rd quarter	4·18	1·48	1·37	16·27	3·32	9·03	3·05	1·93	1·60
4th quarter	4·08	1·40	1·38	16·52	3·25	9·25	3·14	1·95	1·66
1963 1st quarter	4·03*	1·44	1·48	16·38	3·27	9·25	3·09	1·99	1·66
2nd quarter	4·20	1·49	1·61	17·73	3·43	9·98	3·26	2·16	1·90
3rd quarter	4·41	1·54	1·75	18·30	3·56	10·28	3·31	2·20	2·05
4th quarter	4·36	1·60	1·90	18·62	3·68	10·52	3·21	2·39	1·99
1964 1st quarter	4·41	1·68	1·98	19·69	3·94	11·09	3·40	2·52	2·03
2nd quarter	4·54	1·75	1·97	19·89	4·01	11·10	3·45	2·50	1·88
3rd quarter	4·73	1·74	1·92	19·96	4·00	11·07	3·74	2·49	1·61
4th quarter	4·84	1·78	2·07	20·49	3·98	11·47	3·98	2·53	1·68
1965 1st quarter	4·75*	1·84	1·98	20·62	3·85	11·52	4·13	2·48	1·73
2nd quarter	5·39	1·93	2·09	21·52	4·08	11·96	4·32	2·51	1·77
3rd quarter	5·23	2·01	2·05	22·21	4·12	12·49	4·50	2·60	1·89
4th quarter	5·88	2·19	2·07	22·81	4·13	13·03	4·55	2·77	1·97
1966 1st quarter	5·99	2·21	2·23	23·30	4·26	13·12	4·60	2·85	2·06
2nd quarter	6·22	2·22	2·29	23·30	4·16†	13·23	4·52	2·90	2·07
3rd quarter	6·64	2·23	2·41	23·86	4·31	13·56	4·48	3·04	2·17
4th quarter	6·62p		2·60		3·95		4·47	3·13	

(a) Canadian and United States imports are valued f.o.b.
*Significantly affected by a dock strike.
†Significantly affected by the seamen's strike.
p Provisional.

Table 4: Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries

Quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million. Percentage increase over a year earlier in brackets.

	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	German Federal Republic	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	United States (a)	Canada	Japan	Total (a) (seasonally adjusted)
1958	1·91 (—2·2)	1·94 (4·1)	0·61 (—3·3)	0·90 (6·0)	0·43 (6·5)	0·41 (8·6)	0·32 (5·2)	0·35 (—1·3)	2·44 (—9·8)	0·56 (—5·1)	0·63 (—1·1)	10·51 (—1·6)
1959	20·1 (5·9)	2·17 (11·6)	0·67 (9·5)	1·04 (15·4)	0·50 (16·4)	0·47 (15·9)	0·34 (7·8)	0·39 (8·8)	2·41 (—1·5)	0·60 (7·2)	0·76 (20·8)	11·36 (8·1)
1960	2·14 (6·4)	2·53 (16·8)	0·77 (14·3)	1·27 (21·3)	0·68 (34·4)	0·53 (12·2)	0·40 (17·9)	0·43 (11·5)	2·83 (17·7)	0·63 (5·3)	0·90 (18·8)	13·11 (15·4)
1961	2·24 (4·6)	2·80 (10·6)	0·79 (3·4)	1·30 (2·9)	0·79 (16·7)	0·58 (9·0)	0·45 (11·9)	0·47 (8·8)	2·84 (0·1)	0·63 (0·2)	0·94 (4·5)	13·83 (5·5)
1962	2·29 (2·2)	2·93 (4·7)	0·87 (9·9)	1·35 (3·6)	0·88 (11·5)	0·61 (6·4)	0·50 (10·9)	0·51 (8·5)	2·98 (5·1)	0·66 (4·5)	1·09 (15·6)	14·67 (6·1)
1963	2·45 (7·0)	3·23 (10·0)	0·96 (9·8)	1·46 (8·2)	0·97 (10·3)	0·68 (10·7)	0·55 (10·3)	0·55 (8·1)	3·14 (5·3)	0·71 (7·4)	1·23 (13·0)	15·91 (8·5)
1964	2·59 (5·6)	3·60 (11·5)	1·13 (18·4)	1·62 (10·8)	1·17 (20·2)	0·83 (22·9)	0·62 (13·8)	0·60 (9·7)	3·73 (18·7)	0·86 (21·3)	1·52 (23·4)	18·26 (14·8)
1965	2·80 (8·1)	3·98 (10·5)	1·30 (14·8)	1·83 (13·2)	1·40 (20·3)	0·91 (9·6)	0·69 (9·8)	0·67 (11·9)	4·21 (5·7)	0·95 (10·8)	1·94 (28·2)	20·68 (11·7)
1966	2·98 (6·9)											
1966 (3 quarters)	2·92 (6·4)	4·35 (12·8)	1·35 (6·4)	1·95 (10·3)	1·57 (15·0)	0·98 (10·8)	0·73 (11·1)	0·71 (11·5)	4·58 (12·1)	1·12 (21·6)	2·15 (13·8)	22·71 (11·4)
1962 1st quarter	2·23	2·79	0·88	1·38	0·85	0·60	0·48	0·48	2·93	0·61	0·90	14·29
2nd quarter	2·33	2·93	0·89	1·33	0·86	0·61	0·53	0·49	3·18	0·65	1·06	14·67
3rd quarter	2·31	2·88	0·83	1·23	0·84	0·59	0·44	0·49	2·83	0·67	1·18	14·95
4th quarter	2·29	3·14	0·89	1·46	0·96	0·65	0·54	0·57	2·98	0·70	1·21	14·78
1963 1st quarter	2·38	2·86	0·86	1·38	0·91	0·61	0·49	0·50	2·87*	0·63	1·01	14·90
2nd quarter	2·41	3·20	0·99	1·55	0·95	0·69	0·52	0·54	3·30	0·73	1·17	15·83
3rd quarter	2·48	3·25	0·94	1·35	0·98	0·69	0·54	0·52	2·99	0·70	1·29	16·24
4th quarter	2·53	3·60	1·04	1·55	1·05	0·73	0·65	0·63	3·40	0·77	1·44	16·69
1964 1st quarter	2·56	3·43	1·11	1·62	1·03	0·78	0·55	0·55	3·57	0·76	1·17	17·51
2nd quarter	2·57	3·60	1·13	1·65	1·16	0·82	0·65	0·60	3·78	0·87	1·43	18·06
3rd quarter	2·58	3·43	1·07	1·45	1·20	0·82	0·55	0·58	3·53	0·89	1·58	18·25
4th quarter	2·64	3·93	1·22	1·76	1·27	0·91	0·74	0·68	4·03	0·91	1·89	19·24
1965 1st quarter	2·70	3·86	1·28	1·73	1·32	0·87	0·66	0·61	3·66*	0·84	1·67	19·69*
2nd quarter	2·71	3·87	1·26	1·87	1·41	0·90	0·67	0·66	4·58	1·00	1·96	20·64
3rd quarter	2·83	3·84	1·25	1·70	1·37	0·89	0·62	0·66	4·03	0·92	2·05	20·83
4th quarter	2·92	4·34	1·41	2·02	1·50	0·99	0·79	0·78	4·57	1·04	2·11	21·56
1966 1st quarter	2·92	4·22	1·36	1·93	1·50	0·94	0·73	0·69	4·55	1·05p	1·93	22·47
2nd quarter	2·79†	4·38	1·40	2·10	1·65	1·03	0·78	0·73	4·79	1·18p	2·17	22·57
3rd quarter	3·06	4·45	1·28	1·82	1·57	0·98	0·66	0·72p	4.41	1·13p	2·35	23·09p
4th quarter	3·16											

(a) Excluding United States Special Category exports (see Definitions). The discontinuity between 1964 and 1965 has been allowed for in calculating the percentage increases.
* Significantly affected by a dock strike in the United States.
† Significantly affected by the seamen's strike.
p Provisional

(*Continued on next page*)

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INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES TRADE AND PRODUCTION, *continued*

Table 5. Index numbers of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted — 1960 = 100

	Industrial countries	United States	European OECD	United Kingdom	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy	Japan
1958	85	86	86	88	85	91	84	78	67
1959	94	97	91	93	90	92	90	87	80
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	104	101	105	100	107	106	106	111	119
1962	111	109	110	101	113	112	111	122	129
1963	117	114	116	105	119	117	115	132	142
1964	125	122	124	113	127	127	125	134	166
1965	134	132	129	116	133	128	132	140	174
1966		144					134		
1962 1st quarter	108	107	107	100	111	110	108	120	129
2nd quarter	110	109	109	102	112	111	111	120	130
3rd quarter	111	110	110	102	114	113	112	122	129
4th quarter	111	110	110	101	115	114	113	125	128
1963 1st quarter	112	111	109	101	113	110	110	127	131
2nd quarter	115	114	114	104	119	117	115	132	138
3rd quarter	118	116	116	107	121	121	116	134	146
4th quarter	120	116	119	109	123	123	119	136	154
1964 1st quarter	122	118	122	112	126	126	122	137	160
2nd quarter	124	121	122	112	126	127	124	134	164
3rd quarter	126	123	123	113	127	126	125	131	169
4th quarter	127	124	125	115	129	125	128	133	172
1965 1st quarter	131	129	126	116	130	125	131	134	173
2nd quarter	132	131	127	116	132	126	132	139	173
3rd quarter	134	133	128	116	133	130	131	142	175
4th quarter	136	135	130	117	135	133	133	145	175
1966 1st quarter	140	140	132	118	137	133	135	149	181
2nd quarter	142	143	133	117	140	136	136	155	189
3rd quarter	144	145	133	118	140	139	133	159	200
4th quarter		146					131		

Index of retail prices, January

AT January 17 the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 118.5, compared with 118.3 at December 13. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of bread and some other items of food, which were partly offset by reductions, largely seasonal, in the average prices of eggs.

Cinema admissions and takings in January

DURING JANUARY, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 6.0 million, and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.26 million.

INDUSTRIAL FILM CATALOGUE

The 1964-65 edition of the Central Office of Information industrial catalogue Films for Industry *contains 793 films and 43 filmstrips, which are available from Central Film Library and its branch libraries in Scotland and Wales. The films and filmstrips listed - including 182 new films, 112 of them British – are intended for instruction and training and for the promotion of industrial productivity, health and safety. The films are selected with the help of an advisory panel on which both sides of industry are represented, in addition to some Government departments and sponsored bodies. The Board of Trade is a member of this panel.*

The catalogue is available from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London, W.3. Price 4s. post free.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 and 1964 during the week ended Friday, February 17, 1967.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
The Deadly Affair	Br/E 32078	107	February 15	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Sidney Lumet Film Productions Ltd.
Funeral in Berlin	Br/E 32079	102	February 16	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Lowndes Productions Ltd.
A Countess from Hong Kong	Br/E 32080	110	February 16	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal Pictures Ltd.
Look at Life Series 33:					
Lighter than Air	Br/E 32081	10	February 16	" "	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
In Gear	Br/E 32082	9	February 16	" "	" "
Funny Business is No Joke	Br/E 32083	9	February 16	" "	" "
Pathe Pictorial Series 625/637:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 635	Br/E 32086	8	February 17	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 67-13	Br/E 31942	8	February 17	" "	" "
Pathe News 67-14	Br/E 31943	7	February 17	" "	" "
Movietone News 1966	Br/E 31876	8	February 17	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1966A	Br/E 31877	8	February 17	" "	" "
				FOREIGN	
Kiss the Girls and Make Them Die	F 32072	106	February 13	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Dino de Laurentiis Cinematografica S.p.A., Rome.
Echo of the Jackboot	F 32073	121	February 13	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Sovexportfilm, Moscow.
The Bird	F 32074	5	February 13	" "	Murakami Wolf Films.
Auto Auto	F 32075	15	February 13	" "	Haro Semft Productions, Munich.
Nikki	F 32076	15	February 13	" "	Rumanian Films, Bucharest.
Slaughter of the Vampires	F 32077	60	February 13	S.F. (Film) Distributors Ltd.	Mercur S.R.L., Rome.
Feather Finger	F 32084	7	February 17	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.
A Squeak in the Deep	F 32085	7	February 17	" "	" "

AMENDMENTS

The particulars of the film 'Nudist Paradise' (Br/E 24098) registered on February 13, 1959, have been amended to provide alternative playing times as follows: (a) 71 minutes; (b) 60 minutes.
The particulars of the film 'Namu the Killer Whale' (F 31858) registered on December 15, 1966, have been amended to provide the alternative titles as follows: (a) 'Namu the Killer Whale'; (b) 'Namu the Whale'.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Little change in output prices in the second half of 1966

THE STRONG rise in output prices which began at the end of 1963 levelled off in the second half of last year. The index for all manufactured products which had risen by some 4 per cent per annum in the two and a half years up to the middle of 1966 increased by less than 1 per cent during the second half of last year. This check to the rise in prices of manufactures as a whole was due very largely to a slight fall in the non-food index. Prices of the products of the food manufacturing industries continued to rise during the second half of the year, though at a slower rate than in the first half of the year.

The two major factors in determining prices of manufactured products, materials and wages and salaries, both increased markedly in the first half of the year. During the second half of the year, however, there was little further increase in wages and salaries, and prices of materials declined. There are, of course, other factors such as overheads and the level of production which play a part in price determination. It is also difficult to estimate the time taken for changes in the various factors to work through to ouput prices. The increases in prices of materials and in wages and salaries in the first half of last year were undoubtedly, however, still having some effect on costs in the latter part of the year. This upward pressure was partly offset by the fall in materials prices during the second half of the year.

Chart 1 shows the movements in the price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased, and of products sold in the home market, by non-food manufacturing industry. Materials prices rose steeply during the first half of the year and then fell sharply during the second half of the year. Output prices also rose strongly in the first half of the year but eased back a little during the last six months of 1966.

Basic materials and fuel

Although the index of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry fell in the latter part of 1966, the average for the year as a whole was some 3 per cent higher than in 1965. The index rose fairly strongly in the first half of the year as prices of materials for both the food and non-food manufacturing industries (mainly copper) increased. In the second half of the year prices of materials purchased by non-food manufacturing industry fell (reflecting the sharp drop in copper prices) and in the last quarter were back to the level of a year earlier. The index for the food manufacturing industries also eased back a little in the fourth quarter but was still higher than in the comparable quarter of 1965. Prices of fuel used in manufacturing industry rose during the second half of the year and by the end of the year were 7 per cent more, on average, than a year earlier.

NON-FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Chart 1

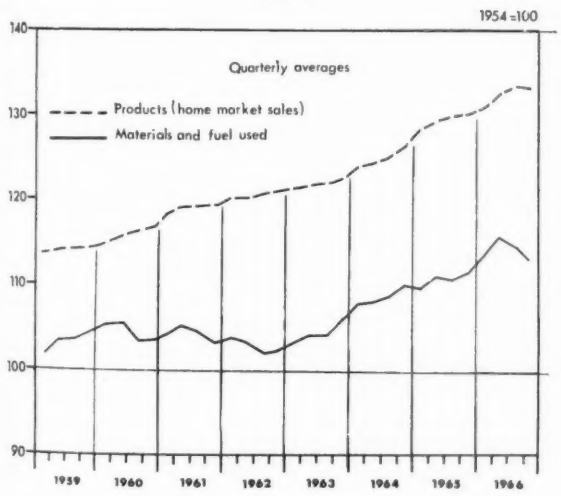


Table (A) (i): Purchases by Broad Sectors of Industry

Sector	Index Numbers 1954 = 100		
	December 1965	December 1966	Percentage Change
All manufacturing industry	108·9	110·0*	+1·0
Food-manufacturing	103·4	104·5*	+1·1
Non-food manufacturing:	111·9	112·8*	+0·8
Chemicals and allied	117·0	116·4*	—0·5
Mechanical engineering	143·4	149·3*	+4·1
Electrical machinery	135·1	142·4*	+5·4
Textiles	96·7	95·3*	—1·4
Timber	120·8	122·3*	+1·2
Paper	112·7	114·4*	+1·5
Construction	131·6	134·0*	+1·8
Housebuilding	132·8	134·9*	+1·6

Table A (ii): Commodities Represented in the Index for all manufacturing industry

Commodity	Percentage change December 1965 to December 1966		Effect on price index of basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry	
Ores and metals:				
Ferrous	+ 1·6		+ 0·1	
Non-ferrous	+ 2·7		+ 0·3	
Crude petroleum, etc.		— 6·5		— 0·4
Other mineral products	+ 9·7		+ 0·6	
Raw wool		— 6·1		— 0·4
Other textile materials		— 0·6		— 0·0
Timber		— 0·1		— 0·0
Paper-making materials		— 0·6		— 0·0
Oil-seeds, etc.		—10·0		— 0·5
Hides and skins	+ 3·0		+ 0·0	
Raw rubber		—11·7		— 0·2
Foodstuffs and tobacco	+ 1·4		+ 0·4	
Fuel	+ 7·1		+ 1·2	
Other materials		— 3·8		— 0·0
Total – Materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry	+ 1·0		+ 1·1	

Some of the major groups of commodities represented in the index for all manufacturing industry are shown in Table A (ii). Once again there were marked differences in the movements of individual groups ranging from an increase of nearly 10 per cent in mineral products (other than crude petroleum) to a fall of nearly 12 per cent in raw rubber. These differences were even more marked at product level, varying from an increase of 70 per cent in the price of sulphur to a fall of 26 per cent in the price of lead. The total index and the index numbers for the broad sectors at December 1966, compared with a year earlier are shown at Table A (i). Year to year changes since 1960 are given in Table 1.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

It is necessary, when examining the movements in prices of materials used in the sectors of manufacturing industry, to bear in mind the different groups of goods covered by the index numbers. As explained in the notes at the end of this article, the index numbers relate to purchases only from outside the sector of industry concerned and exclude all purchases within the particular sector (technically they are known as 'net sector' index numbers). Thus the price index considered above for the purchases of basic materials and fuel by the whole of manufacturing industry measures changes in prices only of commodities and fuel purchased from outside the manufacturing sector. This means that this index is based upon price movements of mostly imported materials, plus some indigenous crude materials; intermediate products like iron and steel and textile yarns are included only to the extent that they are imported and the great bulk of purchases of these products, being home produced, represent sales by one industry to another within the manufacturing sector and are excluded. The sector price index numbers for individual industries, however, include prices of many semis or intermediate products purchased from elsewhere within the manufacturing sector. The prices of these intermediate products reflect higher costs of home production in addition to the cost of basic materials.

(*Continued on next page*)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES, *continued*

The index of basic materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries rose in the first quarter of last year and thereafter fluctuated only a little above that level. By the end of the year it was 1 per cent higher than a year earlier. For 1966 as a whole the index was nearly 2 per cent up on 1965; imported materials rising by about ½ per cent and home produced materials by 5 per cent.

In non-food manufacturing industry each of the materials and fuel price index numbers for the broad sectors of industry, other than that for chemicals and allied industries, rose strongly during the first half of the year. The chemical index moved up only a little. During the second half of the year, however, all the index numbers fell, albeit only marginally so in the cases of paper and timber. Despite these declines most of the index numbers were higher at the end of last year than they were a year earlier. The exceptions were chemicals and textiles, which were respectively ½ per cent and 1½ per cent lower than at the end of 1965. Much the largest increases during the year were in materials and fuel purchased by the mechanical engineering industry and by the electrical machinery industry. Prices of these materials have been rising much more strongly than those purchased by other broad sectors of industry during the last three years and, indeed, over the life of the present series of index numbers.

Prices of materials used in construction and in house building followed the general trend, rising during the first half of the year and easing a little in later months. Year on year, the increases of about 2½ per cent were significantly less than in the previous two years, and the same as the long term rate of increase.

Output prices

Prices of all manufactured products sold on the home market, which ceased to rise in the second half of last year, were nearly 2½ per cent higher in the fourth quarter than they were a year earlier. The increase for the year as a whole of 2.8 per cent was markedly less than in the previous two years but still above the long term average annual rate of increase. Table B (i) shows the percentage change during 1966 in prices of the output of broad sectors of industry, while Table B (ii) shows what effect various industry groups had on the increase in the main index of home market sales of all manufactured products. The contribution given in the latter table exclude goods sold between one sector of manufacturing industry and another (apart from sales of capital goods zy the engineering industries) whereas the former include these inter-sector sales. Each of the major groups of industries contributed to the rise in the overall index for all manufactured products; their effect on the index was determined more by the weight attributed to them in the index rather than by variations in the percentage increases in prices.

Year by year changes in the average prices for the output of broad sectors of industry are shown in Table 2. The percentage increase in the food sector was much the same as in 1965 and significantly less than in the three years previous to that. The index for the non-food sector rose by 2.7 per cent, markedly less than in the previous year although still above the long term rate of increase.

Table B (i): Output of Broad Sectors of Industry

Sector	Index Numbers 1954 = 100		
	December 1965	December 1966	Percentage Change
All manufactured products – Home market sales.	131·3	134·1*	+2·1
Food manufacturing	122·4	124·3*	+1·6
Non-food manufacturing:	130·7	133·6*	+2·2
Chemicals and allied industries	109·3	110·0*	+0·6
Iron and steel	137·1	142·0*	+3·6
Textile industries other than clothing	111·1	112·1*	+0·9
Clothing and footwear	116·6	120·2*	+3·1
Timber	123·7	125·7*	+1·6
Paper	119·4	120·6*	+1·0
New construction	136	140*	+2·9

Table B (ii): Analysis of Index of All Manufactured Products by Industry of Origin

Industry Group	Percentage change	Effect on price index of all manufactured products
Food, drink and tobacco (III)	+1·9	+0·8
Chemicals and allied industries (IV)	+1·3	+0·1
Metal manufactures (V)	+3·4	+0·1
Engineering and allied industries (VI to IX)	+2·5	+1·0
Textiles (X)	+1·4	+0·1
Clothing and footwear (XII)	+3·1	+0·3
Timber, furniture, etc. (XIV)	+1·8	+0·1
Paper, printing and publishing (XV)	+2·0	+0·2
Other manufactures (XI, XIII and XVI)	+1·4	+0·1
Total all manufactured products = Home market sales.	+2·1	+2·8

Output of broad sectors of industry

The increase in the index for the food manufacturing industries was due mainly to higher prices for bread and flour confectionery, biscuits, bacon curing and meat products, and fruit and vegetables. Sugar prices fluctuated throughout the year but were 3½ per cent less, on average, than in 1965.

The index for home market sales of the engineering and allied industries rose in the first half of the year, levelled off in the third quarter and eased a little in the last quarter. The easing in the index in the final months of last year was due largely to the fall in prices of some products with a large copper content, reflecting the decline in copper prices. For 1966 as a whole, the index was up by some 3½ per cent on the previous year, about the same percentage increase as in 1965 but more than the average annual rate of increase between 1954 and 1964. As Chart 3 shows these above-average increases are associated with the sharp increase in materials prices which began at the end of 1963. Prices of iron and steel products (which are, of course, important materials for the engineering industries) were 3 per cent higher last year, the largest annual percentage increase since 1958.

The chemicals index moved only a little during 1966 and by the end of the year was only about ½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The index for the textile industries increased up to the third quarter but declined in the fourth quarter to a level of 1 per cent up on the same period of 1965. On the other hand, prices of

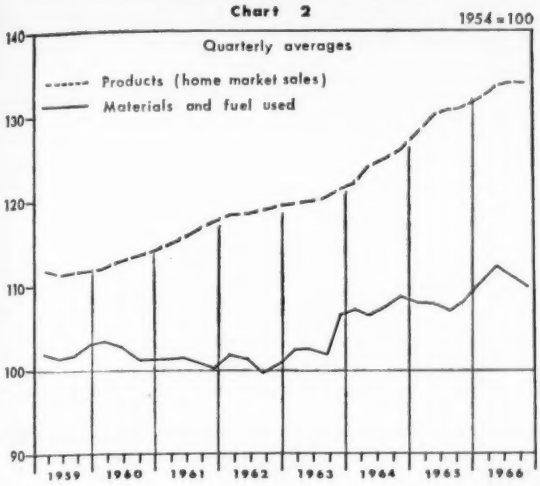
(*Text continued on page* 518)

Table C. Analysis of output price changes by size of change in 1966

Industry Group	Total number of items in index	Items which have not changed		Items which have increased		Items which have increased by						Items which have decreased	
		Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Under 2%	2% but under 4%	4% but under 6%	6% but under 8%	8% but under 10%	10% and over	Number	Per cent of total
Chemicals and Allied Industries (IV)	90	22	24·4	45	50·0	21	7	8	4	4	1	23	25·6
Metal Manufactures (V)	27	3	11·1	23	85·2	1	8	11	—	1	2	1	3·7
Engineering and Allied Industries (VI to IX)	332	61	18·4	245	73·8	77	72	45	24	6	21	26	7·8
Textile Industries other than clothing (X)	79	15	19·0	47	59·5	19	18	7	1	—	2	17	21·5
Clothing and Footwear (XII)	45	4	8·9	40	88·9	7	13	14	4	1	1	1	2·2
Timber, Furniture, etc. (XIV)	40	7	17·5	27	67·5	13	9	1	1	2	1	6	15·0
Paper, Printing and Publishing (XV)	33	9	27·3	21	63·6	11	5	4	1	—	—	3	9·1
Other Manufactures (XI, XIII and XVI)	115	31	27·0	65	56·5	28	14	7	10	2	4	19	16·5
TOTAL – All Manufactured Products (other than food, drink and tobacco)	761	152	20·0	513	67·4	177	146	97	45	16	32	96	12·6
TOTAL – 1965	764	124	16·2	567	74·2	171	163	130	47	25	31	73	9·6
TOTAL – 1964	770	185	24·0	531	69·0	142	149	105	56	34	45	54	7·0

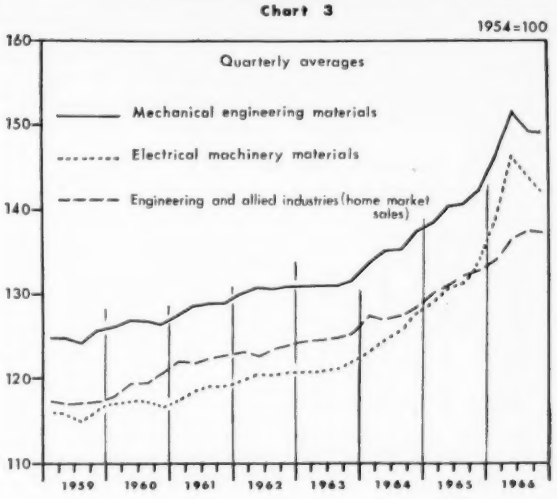
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Chart 2



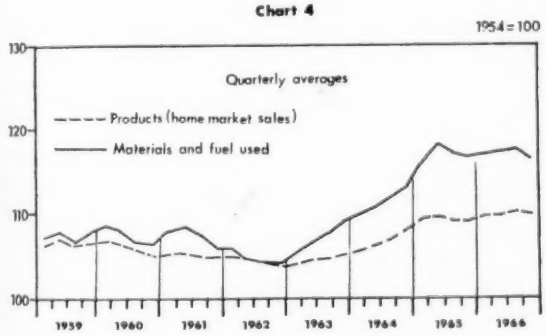
ENGINEERING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Chart 3



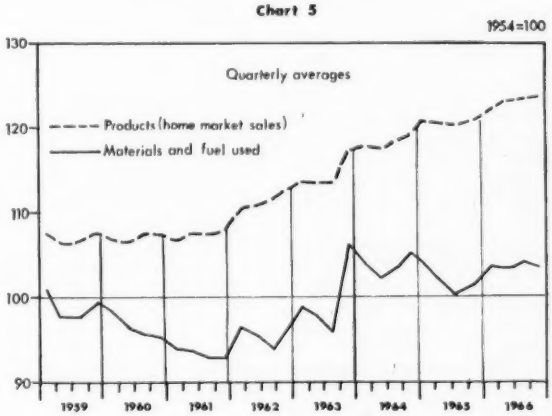
CHEMICALS & ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Chart 4



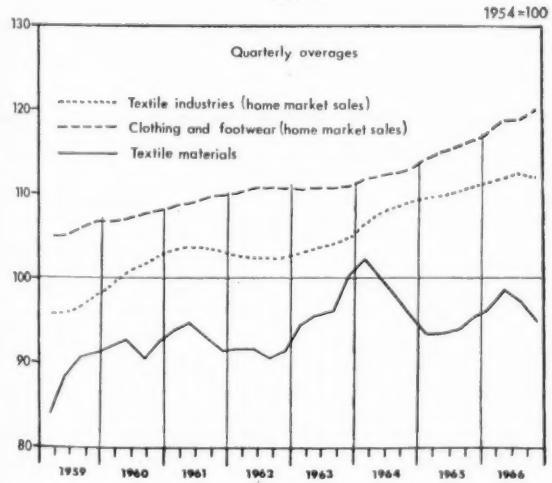
FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Chart 5



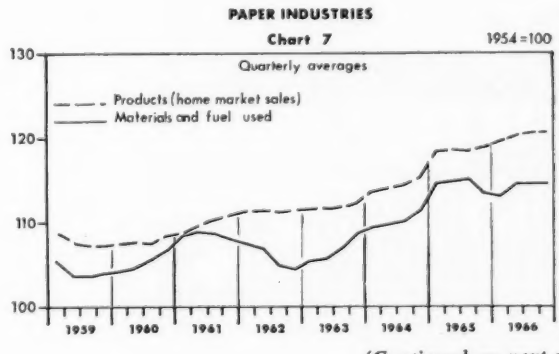
TEXTILE & CLOTHING INDUSTRIES

Chart 6



PAPER INDUSTRIES

Chart 7

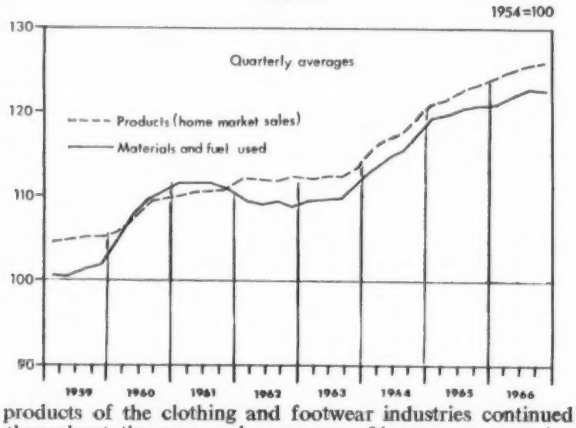


(*Continued on next page*)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES, *continued*

TIMBER INDUSTRIES

Chart 8



the products of the clothing and footwear industries continued to rise throughout the year and were some 3½ per cent more in the last quarter than a year earlier. Year on year the percentage increase in 1966 was the largest in the life of the existing index.

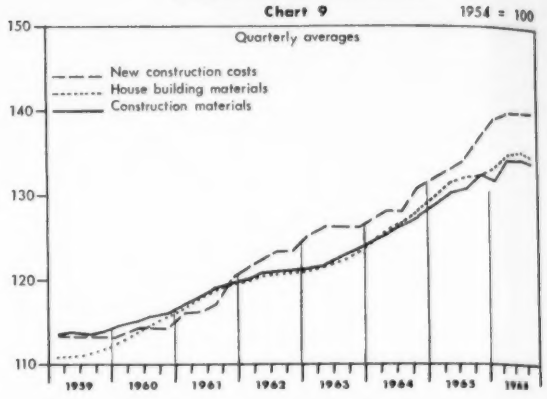
The index for the paper industries also levelled off in the second half of last year. The average for the year was about 1½ per cent more than in 1965, a significantly smaller rise than in the previous two years and in line with the long term rate of increase. Prices of the products of the timber industries sold on the home market continued to rise during the year, though only slowly during the later months. As with most other sectors of manufacturing industry the year to year percentage increase was much less than in the previous two years.

Compared with a year earlier costs of new construction were up by 4½ per cent last year, a slightly bigger increase than in 1965 and above the long term average.

Table C analyses the changes in price of the 761 individual items which are used in the index for all manufactured products. By 'item' is meant a particular product such as men's raincoats; the index for each item is itself based on a number of individual quotations from different manufacturers, but it is the changes in the item index, not in the separate quotations, which are being analysed here. Prices of all manufactured products, on average, were 2 per cent higher in December 1966 than in December 1965, but as always changes in individual items varied widely. About 13 per cent of the total showed decreases, a larger proportion than in the preceding two years, while on the other hand some 4 per cent showed increases of 10 per cent or more. 20 per cent of the items were unchanged and some 23 per cent increased by less than 2 per cent. There were marked differences between the various industries ranging from the chemical industries, where some 25 per cent of the items decreased, 25 per cent were unchanged, and 50 per cent increased, to the clothing and footwear industries where 89 per cent of the items increased and only 9 per cent were unchanged. In assessing individual price changes it needs to be remembered that, in some cases, the interval since the previous increase is longer than a year.

BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

Chart 9



Artist's impression of a Hovermarine type HM4 125-ton deep cushion sidewall Hoverferry cruising at speed in Channel seas. Hovermarine Ltd., Southampton, announced on February 16 that it has been granted a licence by Hovercraft Development Ltd. to develop, build and market rigid side-wall hovercraft. Hovermarine has selling rights in most areas of the world and is already negotiating with prospective customers overseas. Mr. N. D. Piper, managing director, announced that very definite interest is being shown in the 125-ton model by a Commonwealth customer and that negotiations for other models are well advanced, with prospective customers in South America, Scandinavia and the Northern Mediterranean.

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- TOOLS
- VEHICLES
- TRAILERS
- PLANT
- GENERATORS
- FORK-LIFT TRUCKS
- CRANES
- WINCHES
- FIRE & WATER PUMPS
- SCAFFOLD FITTINGS
- ELECTRIC MOTORS
- SWITCH-GEAR
- FLUORESCENT LIGHT FITTINGS
- ELECTRIC DISHWASHING MACHINES
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1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954 = 100

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		Annual Averages						Percentage changes					
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966
Order III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry	100·6	100·6	103·0	107·0	107·5	110·9*	—1·2	0·0	+2·4	+3·9	+0·5	+3·2
	Basic materials	96·4	95·9	98·5	103·0	103·1	105·8*	—2·1	—0·5	+2·7	+4·6	+0·1	+2·6
	Fuel	133·0	136·5	137·8	138·2	141·9	150·3*	+4·1	+2·6	+1·0	+0·3	+2·7	+5·9
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	104·4	103·0	104·5	108·6	110·6	114·5*	—0·1	—1·3	+1·5	+3·9	+1·8	+3·5
	Basic materials other than fuel	99·4	97·1	98·7	103·4	105·2	108·3*	—1·1	—2·3	+1·6	+4·8	+1·7	+2·9
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries	93·0	95·3	99·6	103·8	102·2	104·0*	—3·2	+2·5	+4·5	+4·2	—1·5	+1·8
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries	107·5	104·8	107·2	111·3	117·1	117·2*	0·0	—2·5	+2·3	+3·8	+5·2	+0·1
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries	128·1	130·1	130·8	135·3	140·5	149·3*	+1·5	+1·6	+0·5	+3·4	+3·8	+6·3
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry	118·3	120·0	120·9	125·0	131·2	143·1*	+1·2	+1·4	+0·8	+3·4	+5·0	+9·1
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	92·9	91·3	96·6	98·7	94·3	97·1*	+1·4	—1·7	+5·8	+2·2	—4·5	+3·0
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	111·3	109·2	109·9	115·1	120·1	122·1*	+3·2	—1·9	+0·6	+4·7	+4·3	+1·7
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	108·4	105·8	106·5	110·3	114·6	114·3*	+3·0	—2·4	+0·7	+3·6	+3·9	—0·3
Order XVII	Construction materials	118·2	120·4	121·9	125·8	130·4	133·6*	+2·7	+1·9	+1·2	+3·2	+3·6	+2·4
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	118·0	120·2	121·7	126·2	131·5	134·6*	+3·5	+1·9	+1·2	+3·7	+4·2	+2·4

* Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954 = 100

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		Annual Averages						Percentage changes					
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	115·7	118·0	119·5	123·2	128·4	132·3*	+2·3	+2·0	+1·3	+3·1	+4·2	+3·0
	Home market sales	116·0	118·6	119·9	123·9	129·6	133·2*	+2·7	+2·2	+1·1	+3·3	+4·6	+2·8
Order IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	117·9	119·4	120·7	123·6	128·1	132·1*	+2·2	+1·3	+1·1	+2·4	+3·6	+3·1
	Home market sales	119·1	120·6	121·4	124·7	129·5	133·0*	+2·7	+1·3	+0·7	+2·7	+3·8	+2·7
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	107·2	111·1	114·2	118·1	120·6	123·3*	+0·3	+3·7	+2·8	+3·4	+2·1	+2·2
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	103·1	102·6	103·3	105·4	108·1	109·0*	—1·2	—0·5	+0·7	+2·0	+2·6	+0·8
	Home market sales	105·1	104·5	104·6	106·8	109·4	110·0*	—0·8	—0·6	+0·1	+2·1	+2·4	+0·5
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	126·1	128·7	128·8	129·3	131·6	135·3*	+0·4	+2·1	+0·1	+0·4	+1·8	+2·8
	Home market sales	129·7	133·3	133·7	134·3	136·6	140·8*	+0·9	+2·7	+0·3	+0·4	+1·7	+3·1
Orders VI to IX	Engineering and allied industries: Total sales	122·0	123·9	125·3	128·1	132·4	137·6*	+2·0	+1·6	+1·1	+2·2	+3·4	+3·9
	Home market sales	121·9	123·1	124·0	127·3	131·7	136·5*	+2·5	+1·0	+0·7	+2·7	+3·4	+3·6
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	104·3	103·8	105·7	110·1	111·6	113·5*	+2·9	—0·5	+1·8	+4·2	+1·4	+1·7
	Home market sales	103·3	102·5	103·9	107·9	110·1	112·0*	+2·5	—0·8	+1·4	+3·8	+2·0	+1·7
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	108·9	110·4	110·7	112·6	115·3	119·1*	+1·7	+1·4	+0·3	+1·7	+2·4	+3·3
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	110·4	112·1	112·4	117·2	122·3	125·2*	+2·2	+1·5	+0·3	+4·3	+4·4	+2·4
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	109·8	111·0	111·6	114·3	118·7	120·4*	+2·0	+1·1	+0·5	+2·4	+3·8	+1·4
Order XVII	New construction†	118	122	126	129	134	140*	+3·5	+3·4	+3·3	+1·6	+3·9	+4·5

* Provisional figure. † Index of building costs.

(Continued on next page)

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES, *continued*

3. (a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954 = 100

1958 Standard Industrial Classification References		Annual Averages			
		1963	1964	1965	1966
PRODUCTS OF MINING AND QUARRYING:					
101	Coal	153·7	154·3	155·1	168·0*
	Domestic coal	163·6	164·6	167·4	185·2
102/1	Granite chippings	121·0	126·1	128·4	131·2
102/2	Slates	156·7	168·2	179·1	183·9
109/3	Salt	114·1	112·5	110·9	110·8
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:					
211/1	Flour	112·5	119·3	117·7	119·1*
216	Sugar, refined	124·1	128·0	115·8	111·1*
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	106·6	108·1	111·0	111·2*
231	Beer	106·3	114·3	124·9	131·5*
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	134·7	150·2	154·6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:					
261	Hard coke	164·0	164·0	176·9	184·2
262	Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	111·2	122·7	126·6
262	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	139·8*
263	Lubricating oils and greases	128·0	129·1	129·1	130·8
271/1	Dyestuffs	105·8	105·7	120·2	119·5*
271/2	Disinfectants	117·3	119·2	121·3	122·0
271/2	Fertilizers‡	103·5	103·5	103·3	105·2
271/2	Insecticides, weed killers and fungicides	87·5	88·3	90·9	94·0
271/3	General chemicals	99·5	100·2	100·9	103·4*
	Acetic acid, B.S.S. 576 – 1950	96·0	95·1	89·3	88·5
	Acetone, B.S. 509 – 1950	71·3	69·7	69·7	69·7
	Aluminium sulphate (14 per cent $Al_2:O_3$).	111·4	112·9	120·0	125·7
	Barium carbonate, precipitated 98/99 per cent in powder form.	105·1	105·1	105·1	110·3
	Barium chloride, fine crystals, 98/99 per cent.	98·9	99·9	106·5	111·6
	Benzole, pure, B.S.S. 135A – 1950	106·9	104·1	§87·8†	87·8
	Butanol, B.S.S. 508 – 1950	79·2	75·8	75·8	75·4
	Calcium carbide, B.S.S. 642 – 1951	119·5	119·5	119·5	119·5
	Caustic soda liquor, 100 TW	118·3	118·3	120·8	120·8
	Dichromate of potash	120·3	120·3	120·3	120·3
	Ethyl alcohol, industrial B.S.S. 507 – 1933.	138·7	148·5	148·5	148·5
	Hydrogen peroxide, 130 vol.	87·9	87·9	87·9	87·9
	Liquid chlorine, pure	89·2	89·2	87·4	87·4
	Methanol, refined	79·2	79·2	79·2	79·2
	Nitric acid, concentrated, 100 per cent.	100·2	96·7	93·2	93·2
	Pharmaceutical chemicals	66·0	65·8	63·7	59·0
	Phenol	70·1	68·4	54·6	53·5
	Phosphorus, 99·9 per cent pure, specific gravity 1·82, melting point 44·1°C.	103·0	103·0	103·0	103·0
	Phthalic anhydride	72·0	72·2	72·0	69·5*
	Pigments and earth colours, inorganic.	121·4	135·3	136·5	134·4*
	Salicylic acid, technical or commercial grade.	96·6	96·6	96·6	97·2
	Soda ash, light (delivered)	122·6	128·1	133·3	..
	Soda ash, light, f.o.r. works	117·9	124·2	124·2	..
	Soda ash light ex-works	..	..	..	125·0
	Sodium cyanide, 96/98 per cent standard quality.	105·8	104·9	104·9	104·9
	Sodium sulphide, solid, 60/62 per cent.	125·4	125·4	125·4	125·4
	Sulphuric acid, B.O.V.	95·6	92·0	95·3	108·5
	Titanium dioxide, 'Anatase' type	121·4	121·2	121·9	130·2
	Titanium dioxide, 'Rutile' type	115·4	116·9	117·5	124·8
	Trichlorethylene, metal degreasing	107·1	107·1	107·1	107·1
	Tri-tolyl phosphate	100·8	100·6	100·6	100·6
	Urea, technically pure	87·4	87·4	87·4	88·0
272/1	Pharmaceutical preparations	98·2	99·5	101·3	102·9
272/2	Toilet preparations	129·0	132·7	140·8	147·1
273	Explosives, private sector only, including sporting ammunition, permitted explosives and electric detonators.	120·0	123·9	132·5	137·6*
274	Paint for building and decorating	113·4	115·3	116·2	116·6*
275/2	Soap	135·3	141·1	154·4	154·8*
	Soapless detergents	100·7	103·0	106·4	106·4
	Candles	110·0	110·0	121·1	128·3
	Glycerine	59·9	62·2	63·9	67·2
276	Synthetic resins and plastic materials	77·1	76·3	74·8	74·5
	Amino-plastics:urea-formaldehyde moulding powder.	99·8	99·8	101·8	105·1
	Cellulose acetate sheet, commercial clear transparent.	104·9	104·9	§110·3	110·8
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics: laminated materials.	101·3	101·3	101·5	101·8
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics: moulding powders.	101·8	101·8	101·8	101·8
	Polystyrene moulding powders	55·1	52·1	50·1	48·5
	Polyvinylchloride-granular polymer.	70·0	68·9	68·9	68·9
277/1	Polishes	149·1	151·6	159·2	166·0
IRON AND STEEL AND OTHER METALS:					
311/2	Steel sheets	132·9	133·5	135·1	136·9
311/2	Tinplate	120·0	121·3	126·7	130·3
311/2	Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·4	133·8	136·0	140·3
312	Steel tubes	138·8	140·8	143·0	149·4
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	143·0	145·8	149·3	154·8*
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:				
	Extruded and drawn	132·8	141·9	145·2	150·1
	Rolled	123·4	132·6	136·3	140·7
	Castings	132·1	138·7	144·1	150·0
	Forgings	128·9	135·0	138·1	141·9
322	Brass ingots, 65/35, B.S.S. 1400-B. 3 delivered.	96·5	124·2	143·4	188·4

* Provisional figure. † Revised series for 1965 not strictly comparable with previous years. ‡ This index relates to market prices after early delivery rebates have been deducted; it does not take account of subsidies paid to farmers. § Revised figures.

3. (a)—*continued*

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Reference		Annual averages			
		1963	1964	1965	1966
SCIENTIFIC AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.					
351/1	Photographic paper and films, etc.	123·7	125·6	126·1	126·1
	Cinematograph film (raw stocks).	126·3	129·1	129·1	129·0
351/3	Spectacles, etc.	122·3	125·7	134·4	140·4
	Complete spectacles (National Health Service).	125·1	129·3	138·6	143·9
	Complete spectacles (other than National Health Service).	117·4	119·5	126·6	135·0
351/4	Dental goods	130·6	135·8	140·5	145·0
	Teeth, plastic	101·5	104·3	105·3	106·2
	Teeth, porcelain . . .	111·8	116·3	118·9	122·1
	Dental equipment . . .	153·3	163·7	174·1	182·3
	Hand instruments . . .	150·7	153·3	158·6	165·0
ELECTRICAL GOODS					
364/2	Gramophone records . . .	134·5	138·5	138·5	145·1
365	Domestic electrical appliances .	99·7	101·1	101·7	102·9*
	Electric vacuum cleaners . .	111·1	113·7	114·5	116·8
	Electric cookers . . .	113·5	113·9	112·3	112·1
	Electric fires	108·0	115·7	117·5	120·5*
	Electric refrigerators. . .	70·9	68·6	69·2	66·6*
	Electric washing machines. .	97·4	99·2	100·0	101·8*
OTHER METAL GOODS					
389	Perambulators, etc. . . .	122·4	124·3	128·0	130·6*
391	Tools and implements . . .	138·1	144·5	151·0	155·6
392	Cutlery	130·1	132·2	135·7	138·5
	Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades).	126·8	132·7	139·3	147·3
	Razor blades	135·8	135·8	135·6	135·8
396	Spoons and forks . . .	141·8	148·4	156·3	165·3
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware . . .	139·3	146·6	157·5	169·5*
399/6	Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders.	149·0	159·7	163·3	163·3
399/7	Domestic gas appliances . .	110·5	111·6	113·1	113·5
TEXTILES					
411	Rayon and acetate filament and staple fibres.	102·8	104·1	§104·0	102·3*
412	Cotton yarn	89·3	94·9	97·8	98·8
	Spun from American type cotton	89·0	92·7	95·8	97·6
	Spun from Egyptian type cotton.	89·8	98·5	100·7	100·1
412	Spun rayon yarns . . .	94·6	103·6	107·2	103·1*
412	Irish linen yarns (wetspun) . .	113·6	133·8	126·6	127·4*
413	Cotton cloth	95·3	100·8	106·1	107·2*
413	Rayon and acetate fabric . .	111·1	115·5	120·2	121·4*
413	Linen.	114·0	127·9	131·9	136·9*
	Light linen	118·0	134·4	139·7	144·4*
	Heavy linen	100·5	105·6	104·9	110·8
414/1	Wool tops	89·6	91·5	80·5	79·8
414/2	Worsted yarns	97·1	98·7	92·8	97·7
414/5	Harris tweed	103·7	108·3	109·5	114·1
414/5	Serge cloth	96·7	101·7	98·6	103·1
414/6	Pressed wool felt	105·0	106·0	106·0	106·0
415	Jute yarn	104·6	113·2	126·3	135·7
415	Jute piece-goods	108·2	118·0	128·9	144·0
416	Rope, twine and net . . .	121·1	128·1	122·4	119·5
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twines of textile materials.	120·9	128·1	120·4	116·8
	Nets and netting . . .	123·8	128·7	135·3	138·2
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods .	96·0	98·9	100·8	102·5*
418	Lace	94·0	95·6	95·6	95·6
419	Carpets and rugs. . . .	119·3	127·5	127·8	130·6*
	Carpets	119·2	127·5	127·7	130·4*
	Mohair and pile fabric rugs .	121·7	126·0	129·5	133·6*
421	Narrow fabrics	113·4	115·5	120·7	122·5*
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks . .	102·6	99·5	110·9	118·3*
429/2	Coir and sisal mats and matting .	142·6	148·8	156·3	161·2
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS					
431/1	Leather for footwear . . .	104·5	105·5	112·2	129·6*
432	Travel goods	119·1	124·6	128·3	135·2*
432	Goods of leather or substitute materials, other than travel goods.	123·4	135·9	143·0	151·7*
	Ladies' handbags . . .	116·6	130·9	138·9	145·2*
	Leather wallets . . .	127·2	141·7	149·6	158·8*
	Leather straps and belts . .	137·3	142·9	147·9	162·7*
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR					
441-449	Made-up clothing . . .	109·8	111·7	114·7	118·1*
441	Weatherproof outerwear . .	102·0	102·6	104·8	106·8*
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	111·5	113·4	116·8	120·2*
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear.	107·8	110·1	111·6	116·9*
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	108·5	110·0	112·9	115·8*
446/1	Felt hats	131·0	135·9	141·3	148·3*
450	Footwear (excluding rubber). .	112·2	113·4	115·1	119·6*
BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, CEMENT, ETC.					
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks.	144·9	145·8	149·8	150·2
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including bricks.	125·0	129·0	132·9	133·8*
	Building bricks, common, other than fletton, ex-works.	126·4	131·9	139·7	141·1
	Building bricks, fletton, common, delivered.	117·5	119·3	119·3	120·0
462/1	Electrical porcelain . . .	124·9	129·1	133·6	137·6
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware .	136·0	140·1	147·3	156·6*
463/1	Glass (other than containers) .	130·3	133·6	136·3	141·1
463/2	Glass containers	118·4	120·9	129·0	130·7
464	Cement, delivered . . .	122·2	124·5	127·7	128·0
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth . .	127·3	128·7	131·9	132·1
469/2	Cast stone and cast concrete products	109·5	113·5	118·1	118·5*
TIMBER, FURNITURE, ETC.					
471/1	Home-grown hardwood . .	100·1	102·9	106·6	107·4*
471/2	Joinery	119·6	128·2	135·4	140·2*
472	Domestic furniture . . .	116·5	119·7	124·2	127·3*
473	Bedding, etc.	109·1	112·0	118·0	121·0*
475/1	Beer casks (18-gallon capacity) .	100·2	98·2	96·3	99·5*
475/2	Wooden boxes, packing cases and crates, etc.	115·5	119·4	124·7	129·0
479/1	Cork sheet	94·2	94·1	94·3	98·8

* Provisional figure. § Revised figure.

(*Continued on next page*)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES, *continued*

3. (a)—*continued*

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Reference		Annual Averages 1963	1964	1965	1966
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS					
481	Paper and board	109·9	112·4	115·0	115·4*
482	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	110·3	113·2	120·0	123·2*
483/1	Wallpaper	131·4	133·8	138·0	138·0
483/2	Paper bags	114·6	118·4	123·2	123·7
483/3	Manufactured stationery	118·8	119·9	123·5	127·1*
483/4	Other manufactures of paper and board, n.e.s.	102·9	107·2	112·1	113·8
OTHER MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS					
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	123·3	123·4	127·1	130·0
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes).	115·1	116·6	121·2	122·6*
	Rubber footwear	125·9	126·7	135·1	135·3
492	Linoleum and felt base	129·1	136·4	142·0	149·1
493	Brushes and brooms	134·9	138·7	142·6	145·1*
494/1	Toys and games	118·8	121·6	126·5	131·9
	Metal toys	129·4	135·0	137·7	145·5*
	Plastic toys	95·8	93·6	94·7	99·8
	Wooden toys	147·8	153·6	168·1	172·4
	Dolls and soft toys	125·1	127·0	137·7	138·8*
	Indoor games	109·6	110·7	114·5	118·6*
	Pedal cars, scooters and toy perambulators.	119·8	122·3	133·4	138·8*
494/2	Sports equipment	133·6	133·5	136·8	144·2
495/1	Pens and pencils	113·8	112·7	115·4	116·1
	Fountain pens	107·6	105·9	105·8	106·6*
	Pencils (mechanical)	116·0	116·5	116·5	116·8
	Pencils (other than mechanical)	131·9	132·5	144·6	145·2*
495/2	Other stationers' goods	126·9	130·2	133·2	135·0
496	Plastic mouldings	103·4	104·0	105·9	106·5*

3. (b) Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom—1954 = 100

	Annual Averages 1963	1964	1965	1966
Hides and skins	78·8	83·5	97·4	129·0*
Imported	86·5	90·5	104·4	141·6*
Native	67·4	73·0	86·9	108·2
Non-ferrous metals				
Aluminium, virgin ingot, deliveried	116·0	122·3	125·6	125·6
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	94·2	141·4	188·6	223·4
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	65·8	104·7	119·4	98·7
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	133·4
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75% settlement price	126·4	171·9	196·2	180·1
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	98·1	150·6	144·3	130·4
Oils, resins and gums				
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	111·1	125·0	112·1	103·6
Palm, oil, c.i.f., in bulk	95·8	102·9	119·7	102·3
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	64·9	76·6	92·4	83·9
Rosin gum, W.W., ex-wharf	98·0	99·8	108·9	106·8
Shellac, F.O., T.N., pure, ex-wharf	61·5	62·7	74·1	77·6
Phosphate rock	96·6	96·5	101·2	107·9
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	58·1	61·6	63·7	69·1
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S., one month future	107·7	101·3	103·9	97·6
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	66·7	63·6	76·9	122·2
Textiles				
Coir yarns, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	156·0	156·3	156·8	157·9
Cotton raw, Liverpool spot market price	71·4	72·4	70·7	67·4
American type	72·8	72·7	72·0	69·5
Egyptian type	68·9	72·0	68·2	63·7
Jute, raw, c.i.f., Dundee 'Export Firsts'	122·1	134·7	145·6	161·9
'Export Lightnings'	112·8	130·8	142·8	162·8
Silk, raw, delivered mill	145·5	115·3	139·0	163·1*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London.	169·6	156·4	105·3	95·1
Wool, raw	89·0	91·7	79·1	83·9*
Medium and coarse, crossbred, c.i.f. United Kingdom.	100·0	107·1	90·6	87·6
Fine, crossbred c.i.f. United Kingdom.	91·4	94·6	80·0	87·6*
Merino, c.i.f. United Kingdlm	83·4	83·0	72·7	80·2*
Timber				
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	110·1	113·0	115·3	117·5*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers).	99·7	104·5	116·9	116·4
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers).	104·7	113·3	118·4	118·8
Woodpulp, imported	95·5	100·6	103·7	100·8

* Provisional figures. † L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.

Notes on Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—1954 = 100

(1) The index numbers are calculated from the price movements of some 8,000 closely defined materials and products representative of goods purchased and manufactured by United Kingdom industry. The index for an individual commodity is its current home market price expressed as a percentage of its annual average home market price in 1954. In compiling indices for groups of commodities these percentages are combined in proportion to the value of purchases or sales of the individual commodities in 1954. The proportions have been derived from the Census of Production, short-term statistics of production, the Trade and Navigation Accounts, information supplied by trade associations and from various other sources.

(2) Commodity price index numbers are combined into the index numbers of materials purchased by and output of broad sectors of industry in Tables 1 and 2. Net weights are used to combine the commodity index numbers into sector indices; that is, the sector indices exclude sales by one undertaking to another within the same sector. The indices of materials purchased by industry include imported materials, and where it is possible to do so the indices of output of broad sectors of industry take account of the movement of export prices. Information about export prices is less reliable than information about home market prices, and hence the sector indices of total sales including exports are less reliable than the indices of home market sales.

(3) Commodity indices covering United Kingdom manufacturers in general relate to a 'principal product' (or a group of principal products) of an industry as defined in the Census of Production; the weights used in compiling the indices include the value of sales of the principal products of an industry by undertakings classified to other Census industries. For each of the sectors of industry for which indices are published in Table 2, sales of principal products correspond very closely to total sales of the sector.

(4) In determining the weights used in calculating indices which combine the price movements of several materials or products, the value of goods for which no price series are available is imputed to prices series which may be expected to move similarly.

(5) As far as possible 'delivered' prices are used in compiling the indices of materials purchased by industry; 'ex-works' prices are used in compiling the indices of commodities produced in the United Kingdom, unless it is the normal custom of the trade to deliver, in which case 'delivered' prices are used. The prices are exclusive of purchase tax but include any subsidy paid to or duty paid by the producer.

(6) Where the price for an item ceases to be available and the item is replaced by a substitute, an adjustment is made to maintain comparability.

(7) To facilitate further calculation the indices are given to one decimal place in most cases, but small month to month movements have little significance. Indices for which information has not been received are shown with an asterisk to indicate that they are provisional. Commodity index numbers are revised to take account of errors or very late notification of price changes, but unless these revisions are exceptionally important they are not carried through to the indices of purchases and output of sectors of industries in Tables 1 and 2.

(8) The series of wholesale price index numbers based on 1954= 100 was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 21, 1958; previously the index numbers were based on June 30, 1949= 100. In February 1959, the index numbers were revised in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, February 13, 1959). In particular, the index numbers relating to materials used in and output of manufacturing industry were extended to include industries making fuel, food and tobacco products, and the index numbers relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry were extended to include fuels used.

(9) Details of the constituent items and weights used in the construction of the index numbers in Tables 1 and 2 may be obtained on application.

4. Annual average wholesale prices for selected Commodities (1) (1962-1966)

Specification of Commodity (Shown in Standard Industrial Classification order)	Unit of sale	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Commodities produced in the United Kingdom						
Slates, roofing, 1st quality, 16 in. by 8 in., Penrhyn or Portmadoc, delivered London stations (2) (3)	£ per 1,000	44·59	45·70	47·03	50·82	52·10
Motor spirit, standard grade, outer zone price (inc. duty), minimum 200 gall. loads (2) (3)	d. per gall.	49·50	49·50	50·33	55·50	57·30
Chemicals:						
Calcium carbide, conforms to B.S.S. 642 – 1951, high grade, 4 tons and over, carriage paid	£ per ton	43·25	43·25	43·25	43·25	43·25
Pure benzole, B.S.S. 135A – 1950, bulk, minimum lots of 200 gall. delivered user	s. per gall.	5·80	5·58	5·44	3·33†	3·33
Penicillin, crystalline, 1 mega unit (vial size)	s. per m. u.	1·17	1·17	1·17	1·02	0·90
Synthetic resins and Plastic Materials:						
Phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder, general purpose grade, contracts 50/99 tons over 12 months	d. per lb.	18·50	18·50	18·50	18·50	18·50
Polystyrene thermo-plastic moulding powder crystals, carriage paid buyer's address U.K.	s. per lb.	1·58	1·58	1·49	1·42	..
Polystyrene moulding powder, crystal	s. per lb.	..	..	..	..	1·19
Urea formaldehyde moulding powder, wood meal type, delivered user UK and f.o.b. export	s. per lb.	1·29	1·29	1·29	1·35	1·44
Iron and steel:						
Strip mill steel sheets. Uncoated cold reduced sheets 48 ins. by 10 ft. by 20 G. normal bending general purpose quality, 25 tons delivered England	£ per ton	54·87	55·35	55·35	55·90	56·99
Galvanized steel sheets, basis corrugated, 12/3 in. corrugation by 6 ft. by 20G. 10 tons delivered England	£ per ton	66·07	64·81	66·50	68·36	68·79
Cold reduced electrolytic tinplate, 0·50 lb. coating, 80 lb. substance, 28 in. by 22 in., with menders arising hot dipped to C.16 coating, 100 tons	s. per basis box	56·11	56·24	..	..	..
Cold reduced electrolytic tinplate, E50 coating, ·0088 in. nominal thickness 28 in. by 22 in. with menders arising hot dipped to C.100 coating, 100 tons	s. per S.A.T.	..	..	180·96	188·19	194·12
Steel billets for drop forgings. Soft basic quality C.08/·33 per cent – 4 in. 25 tons, delivered Midlands	£ per ton	39·36	39·50	39·53	39·53	40·95
Non-alloy steel forging ingots up to 0·6 per cent C delivered buyer	£ per ton	32·32	32·38	32·38	32·74	34·19
Steel wire rods, soft basic quality C.08/·25 per cent, 5 G. 50 tons delivered basis zones	£ per ton	41·44	41·52	41·52	41·98	43·84
Heavy steel rails, flat bottom, basis quality, 109 lb. per yard, 500 tons, f.o.r.	£ per ton	42·28	42·40	42·40	42·86	44·52
Heavy plates, mild steel, basis quality, ¼ in. by 6 ft. by 20 ft. 25 tons, delivered NE coast	£ per ton	42·05	42·25	42·25	42·71	44·28
Heavy steel joists, basis quality 12 in. by 6 in. 25 tons, delivered NE coast	£ per ton	39·91	40·18	40·18	40·63	42·21
Re-rolled steel bars, quality C.05/ 25 per cent. T.G. 2 in. 10 tons delivered NE coast	£ per ton	41·36	41·45	41·45	41·91	43·58
Alloy steel black bars (machining) Quality E.N. 110 H.T. 1½ in. 10 tons, delivered all areas	£ per ton	98·88	98·88	94·95	95·17	99·30
Basic pig iron, 500 ton lots, delivery all main producing zones	£ per ton	20·77	20·85	20·85	20·85	21·60
Foundry and forge pig iron, No. 3 Class 2. 500 ton lots, delivered Birmingham (2) (3)	£ per ton	21·99	22·05	22·05	22·05	22·80
Cast iron hot water pipe, 4 in. by 9 ft.	s. per length	37·04	37·75	37·75	37·75	37·75
Cast iron rainwater pipe, painted, 2½ in. by 6 ft. (3)	s. per length	17·31	17·71	17·75	17·75	17·75
Brass ingot 65/35, B.S. 1400 – B.3 delivered	£ per ton	166·50	162·06	208·47	240·66	316·35
Textiles:						
Rayon staple fibre, viscose, 1½ den., 17/16 in. bright, delivered	d. per lb.	22·75	22·75	23·45	23·46	22·00
Rayon continuous filament viscose, 150/27 – 36 den. on cones. Delivered buyer	d. per lb.	66·00	66·00	68·50	69·00	66·00
Cotton – American yarn, 30's mule weft. Spinner's selling price (2)	d. per lb.	48·21	47·16	50·66	54·76	56·04

† 1965 price exclusive of duty.

(*Continued on page* 529)

Metal working machine tools, deliveries and orders in December 1966

The current monthly figures shown on the tables below are based on returns made to the Ministry of Technology by firms accounting for about 65 per cent of deliveries and include estimates for the remainder of the industry. These monthly estimates are revised in the light of the more complete information obtained from the quarterly inquiry covering metal working machine tools.

THE MINISTRY of Technology provisionally estimate that in December 1966 total deliveries of machine tools amounted to just over £12 million and net new orders to £9¼ million. Thus orders outstanding fell by a further £3 million making them around £101 million at the end of 1966.

Home market

After allowance for seasonal factors, home deliveries fell in December to just under £9 million, bringing the seasonally adjusted average for the last three months of the year to £9¼ million, 5 per cent below the previous three months and rather less than in the corresponding three months of 1965. Net new orders, which have fluctuated considerably in recent months, also fell and at £7½ million brought the average for the last three months, seasonally adjusted, to only £8¼ million or 13 per cent below the previous three months. This was a considerable reduction from the high intake in the last three months of the previous year.

In the year 1966 as a whole, home deliveries are estimated to have been 12 per cent higher than in 1965, but net new orders 8 per cent lower. Orders outstanding at year end were 4 per cent or £3 million lower at £72 million, but were still equivalent to about eight months' work at the recent, reduced, average rate of deliveries.

Exports

Deliveries for export also continued to decline at year end. In December they are estimated to have been little more than £2¼ million, seasonally adjusted, and the average of the last three months £3 million, about 10 per cent below the previous three months. Net new orders fell even more sharply, to £1¾ million, seasonally adjusted, and the average for the last three months at £2⅔ million was almost 20 per cent below the previous three months. Orders outstanding at the end of the month at £29 million were down by 4 per cent from November but slightly above December 1965. They represented nearly 10 months' work at recent average delivery rates.

Table 1. Metal working machine tools, orders and deliveries: recorded figures (1)

£'000

	Deliveries			Orders outstanding (end of period)			Net new orders (2)		
	Total	For Export	Home	Total	For Export	Home	Total	For Export	Home
1961	115,713	28,627	87,086	116,916	32,088	84,829	126,926	36,420	90,509
1962	127,172	35,471	91,701	88,266	34,691	53,576	98,522	38,074	60,449
1963	114,162	39,188	74,974	69,025	29,156	39,869	94,920	33,653	61,267
1964	121,709	37,801	83,908	86,573	29,527	57,046	139,257	38,172	101,085
1965 (3)	411,289	40,704	100,585	104,195	28,860	75,335	157,702	39,616	118,086
1966*	147,750	35,456	112,295	101,121	29,016	72,105	144,676	35,611	109,065
1965 1st quarter	36,837	11,343	25,494	91,438	29,079	62,359	40,492	10,473	30,019
2nd quarter	34,200	11,138	23,062	96,687	29,741	66,946	39,449	11,800	27,649
3rd quarter	33,641	9,522	24,119	102,342	29,651	72,690	39,297	9,432	29,864
4th quarter	36,611	8,701	27,910	104,195	28,860	75,335	38,464	7,910	30,554
1966 1st quarter	37,876	9,064	28,812	104,906	28,268	76,638	38,587	8,472	30,115
2nd quarter	35,542	7,855	27,687	107,716	30,046	77,670	38,352	9,633	28,718
3rd quarter	37,457	9,417	28,040	105,423	30,328	75,095	35,164	9,698	25,466
4th quarter*	36,876	9,120	27,756	101,121	29,016	72,105	32,573	7,808	24,766
1965 January	11,116	3,637	7,479	91,614	29,915	61,699	14,948	3,603	11,345
February	12,182	3,808	8,374	91,874	29,189	62,685	12,442	3,081	9,361
March	13,539	3,899	9,640	91,438	29,079	62,359	13,103	3,789	9,314
April	10,433	2,991	7,442	93,638	29,860	63,779	12,634	3,772	8,862
May	11,754	3,473	8,280	95,907	30,768	65,139	14,022	4,382	9,641
June	12,014	4,673	7,341	96,687	29,741	66,946	12,793	3,647	9,147
July	10,943	3,121	7,822	102,737	29,961	72,776	16,993	3,341	13,652
August	9,847	2,838	7,009	104,442	30,098	74,344	11,552	2,975	8,577
September	12,852	3,563	9,288	102,342	29,651	72,690	10,751	3,116	7,635
October	10,841	2,719	8,122	104,272	30,013	74,259	12,772	3,081	9,691
November	12,538	2,913	9,624	104,808	29,575	75,233	13,073	2,475	10,598
December	13,232	3,069	10,163	104,195	28,860	75,335	12,619	2,354	10,265
1966 January	10,749	2,451	8,298	105,445	29,398	76,048	11,999	2,988	9,011
February	11,602	3,003	8,599	105,422	28,627	76,795	11,579	2,232	9,347
March	15,526	3,611	11,915	104,906	28,268	76,638	15,009	3,252	11,757
April	10,543	2,187	8,356	107,449	29,780	77,670	13,087	3,699	9,388
May	11,987	2,763	9,224	107,074	30,354	76,720	11,612	3,337	8,274
June	13,012	2,905	10,106	107,716	30,046	77,670	13,653	2,597	11,056
July	11,257	2,735	8,522	109,292	31,160	78,132	12,833	3,849	8,984
August	11,359	3,082	8,277	107,820	30,918	76,903	9,888	2,839	7,048
September	14,841	3,600	11,241	105,423	30,328	75,095	12,444	3,010	9,434
October*	12,144	3,160	8,983	104,232	30,752	73,480	10,953	3,586	7,367
November*	12,555	3,094	9,461	104,044	30,162	73,882	12,367	2,504	9,864
December*	12,177	2,865	9,312	101,121	29,016	72,105	9,253	1,719	7,535
January-December 1965	141,289	40,704	100,585	104,195	28,860	75,335	157,702	39,616	118,086
January-December 1966*	147,750	35,456	112,295	101,121	29,016	72,105	144,676	35,611	109,065
Percentage change	+5	−13	+12	−3	+1	−4	−8	−10	−8

*Provisional.
(1) Figures have been rounded off to the nearest final digit and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the totals shown.
(2) Figures are derived from deliveries and the change in orders on hand during the period.
(3) Between December 1964 and January 1965 there is a small increase (under 5 per cent) due to the inclusion of additional firms.

In the year 1966 as a whole, export deliveries were 13 per cent below 1965 and net new orders 10 per cent down.

Total

After allowance for seasonal factors, total deliveries in December were 7 per cent down on November and the average of the last three months compared with the previous three months also showed a fall of 7 per cent. Net new orders in December at £9¼ million, seasonally adjusted, were down by nearly a quarter from November. The average of the last three months was almost 15 per cent below the previous three months.

Total deliveries in the year 1966 are estimated to have been 5 per cent higher than in 1965, the increase on the home market more than offsetting the fall in exports. Net new orders, however, were 8 per cent lower and orders outstanding at the end of the year were 3 per cent below those at end 1965.

Table 2. Metal working machine tools, orders and deliveries: seasonally adjusted (1)

£'000

	Deliveries			Orders outstanding (end of period)			Net new orders (2)		
	Total	For Export	Home	Total	For Export	Home	Total	For Export	Home
1961	115,713	28,627	87,086	118,058	31,969	86,089	126,967	36,337	90,630
1962	127,172	35,471	91,702	88,946	34,397	54,549	98,061	37,899	60,162
1963	114,162	39,188	74,974	69,728	28,981	40,747	94,944	33,772	61,172
1964	121,709	37,801	83,908	87,785	29,461	58,324	139,766	38,281	101,485
1965 (3)	141,289	40,704	100,585	105,832	28,803	77,029	159,335	40,045	119,290
1966*	147,750	35,456	112,295	103,819	28,824	74,995	145,737	35,477	110,261
1965 1st quarter	34,153	10,444	23,709	92,712	30,165	62,547	39,079	11,147	27,932
2nd quarter	35,002	11,796	23,206	96,576	29,831	66,745	38,867	11,462	27,405
3rd quarter	35,244	9,903	25,340	102,791	28,844	73,947	41,459	8,917	32,542
4th quarter	36,890	8,561	28,329	105,832	28,803	77,029	39,931	8,520	31,411
1966 1st quarter	34,833	8,206	26,626	107,308	29,367	77,941	36,308	8,770	27,538
2nd quarter	36,867	8,292	28,575	109,113	30,189	78,924	38,672	9,115	29,557
3rd quarter	39,481	10,124	29,357	107,854	29 853	78,001	38,130	9,697	28,433
4th quarter*	36,720	8,968	27,752	103,819	28,824	74,995	32,683	7,938	24,745
1965 January	10,921	3,571	7,350	91,989	29,855	62,134	15,125	3,965	11,169
February	11,788	3,566	8,222	91,424	29,543	61,881	11,223	3,254	7,969
March	11,444	3,307	8,137	92,712	30,165	62,547	12,731	3,928	8,803
April	11,211	3,316	7,895	93,591	30,879	62,713	12,091	4,030	8,061
May	11,711	3,613	8,097	96,243	31,492	64,751	14,362	4,227	10,135
June	12,080	4,866	7,214	96,576	29,831	66,745	12,413	3,205	9,208
July	11,005	3,076	7,929	101,666	29,753	71,913	16,095	2,999	13,096
August	11,995	3,484	8,511	102,667	29,422	73,245	12,996	3,152	9,844
September	12,244	3,344	8,900	102,791	28,844	73,947	12,369	2,766	9,603
October	11,293	2,649	8,645	104,243	29,310	74,933	12,746	3,115	9,631
November	12,766	3,099	9,667	104,778	28,939	75,839	13,300	2,727	10,573
December	12,831	2,814	10,017	105,832	28,803	77,029	13,885	2,678	11,207
1966 January	10,823	2,330	8,493	105,581	29,473	76,108	10,572	3,000	7,572
February	10,979	2,750	8,229	105,629	29,198	76,431	11,026	2,475	8,551
March	13,031	3,126	9,905	107,308	29,367	77,941	14,710	3,295	11,415
April	11,397	2,517	8,880	108,838	30,563	78,275	12,927	3,714	9,213
May	11,966	2,887	9,079	108,307	30,719	77,588	11,434	3,042	8,393
June	13,504	2,888	10,616	109,113	30,189	78,924	14,311	2,359	11,952
July	11,843	3,012	8,831	109,036	31,034	78,002	11,765	3,857	7,908
August	13,752	3,791	9,961	106,457	30,239	76,218	11,172	2,995	8,177
September	13,886	3,321	10,565	107,854	29,853	78,001	15,193	2,845	12,348
October*	12,889	3,219	9,670	106,072	30,075	75,997	11,107	3,441	7,666
November*	12,365	3,135	9,230	105,974	29,603	76,371	12,267	2,663	9,604
December*	11,466	2,614	8,852	103,819	28,824	74,995	9,309	1,834	7,475
Average of the latest 3 months* (4)	12,240	2,989	9,251	103,819	28,824	74,995	10,894	2,646	8,248
Average of the previous 3 months (4)	13,160	3,375	9,786	107,854	29,853	78,001	12,710	3,232	9,478
Percentage change	—7	—11	—5	—4	—3	—4	—14	—18	—13

*Provisional
(1) The figures have been rounded off to the nearest final digit and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the totals shown.
(2) Figures are derived from deliveries and the change in orders on hand during the period.
(3) Between December 1964 and January 1965 there is a small increase (under 5 per cent) due to the inclusion of additional firms.
(4) Orders outstanding refer to end of 3 month periods.

Report on Overseas Trade

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HMSO

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production, which includes the processing of continuous filament yarns of man-made fibres, in the cotton industry in December was 13 per cent less than in December 1965, and for 1966 as a whole was 5 per cent less than in 1965.

Statistics issued by the Textile Council show that in 1966 output of single yarn was 6 per cent less than in 1965, and the amount of yarn doubled was 7 per cent less. The yardage of cloth woven was 7 per cent less; output of wholly cotton cloth was 10 per cent less and output of man-made fibre and mixture cloth 1 per cent less.

Production in the cotton industry

(all figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (*a*)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (*b*)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (*c*)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	..	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	..	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	..	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	..	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	..	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·06	..	19·5	10·8
1964†	9·58	2·76	2·57	2·26	0·77	19·5	11·5
1965	9·32	2·74	2·53	2·31	0·91	19·5	12·0
1966	8·77	2·62	2·37	2·12	1·20	17·6	11·9
1965 December*	8·58	2·42	2·28	2·14	1·11	17·6	11·4
1966 January	9·38	2·73	2·42	2·39	1·15	19·1	13·1
February	9·35	2·80	2·52	2·31	1·14	19·2	12·9
March*	9·53	2·87	2·55	2·37	1·17	19·6	13·2
April	8·64	2·52	2·31	2·15	1·19	18·4	11·9
May	9·72	2·93	2·60	2·48	1·25	20·0	13·2
June*	7·19	2·31	2·09	1·90	1·07	18·2	12·0
July	7·64	2·18	2·13	2·06	1·04	11·2	8·5
August*	9·18	2·71	2·33	2·19	0·98	18·5	12·3
September	7·80	2·36	2·18	1·96	1·30	16·3	11·1
October	9·70	2·82	2·58	1·97	1·45	18·3	12·2
November*	9·41	2·82	2·54	1·95	1·41	17·5	11·9
December	7·59	2·30	2·16	1·73	1·23	14·2	9·6

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry. (*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste cotton yarns spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste. (*c*) Deliveries.
*Average of 5 weeks. †53-week period.

A brand new £2,029 Vanden Plas Princess R being shipped to the United States after extensive modifications by Harold Radford (Coachbuilders) Limited of West London. The buyer is a member of the Du Pont family who has spent several thousand dollars on transforming the car into a mobile hunting lodge. It has a fully counterbalanced tail gate, a completely flat floor, and a deer rack on the roof. Radford exports some 40 per cent of its high quality conversions, the best known of which is the 'Mini de Ville'.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in December was 10 per cent less than in December 1965, and for the year 1966 as a whole 4 per cent less than in the previous year.

Figures for December issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, when allowance is made for the length of the working month, the rate of production of tops was 11 per cent less than in December 1965. The rates of deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 10 and 7 per cent less respectively.

For 1966 as a whole, production of tops was 7 per cent less than in 1965, and deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 3 per cent less and 6 per cent less respectively.

Output of the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (*a*)	Woollen yarn (*b*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*c*)		Blankets (*b*)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Million lb.				Million sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0	78·3	59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1964	104·6	66·3	81·5	58·3	44·3	37·1	8·2
1965	100·7	61·9	80·4	56·9	43·8	36·9	8·2
1966	97·0	57·4	78·7	55·2	42·1	33·5	7·6
1965 1st quarter	103·4	63·5	84·5	58·7	41·1	39·6	8·3
2nd quarter	102·5	62·9	82·8	55·9	43·2	35·3	6·7
3rd quarter	92·2	57·9	70·9	53·1	45·0	33·9	8·0
4th quarter	104·6	63·3	83·6	59·9	46·0	38·8	9·8
1966 1st quarter	104·9	63·4	83·7	59·8	41·9	37·8	8·1
2nd quarter	102·1	60·1	81·8	57·1	42·4	31·7	6·3
3rd quarter	87·8	53·0	69·8	50·4	41·9	29·9	7·1
4th quarter	93·3	53·3	79·5	53·6	42·2	34·5	9·1
1965 October	35·0	21·9	27·3	20·3	16·3	12·5	3·5
November	36·4	21·8	28·9	20·5	15·5	13·9	3·2
December	33·3	19·6	27·3	19·2	14·2	12·4	3·2
1966 October	32·0	18·1	27·4	18·4	14·9	11·5	3·2
November	32·4	19·0	27·3	19·1	14·9	12·4	3·2
December	28·9	16·2	24·7	16·0	12·4	10·6	2·7

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Exports of wool textile products

Quarters or quarterly averages

	Wool tops		Yarns		Woven fabrics		Other wool textile products (*a*)	Total
	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. sq. yds.	£m.	£m.
1958	9·83	22·21	4·08	6·29	15·98	23·82	0·93	30·82
1959	10·02	24·10	4·62	7·77	16·18	25·73	0·96	31·78
1960	10·23	22·79	5·09	8·21	16·51	24·39	1·05	32·88
1961	9·92	23·02	4·53	7·29	15·97	22·68	0·83	31·24
1962	8·46	19·55	4·57	7·37	15·53	22·02	0·74	29·30
1963	10·71	24·00	5·32	8·47	15·94	22·32	0·75	32·72
1964	9·60	18·79	5·52	8·03	16·81	22·36	1·03	32·95
1965	7·24	16·00	5·13	7·55	17·00	22·19	1·15	30·52
1966	7·17	15·67	5·02	7·38	15·96	20·29	0·92	29·07
1964								
1st qtr.	10·48	21·20	5·66	8·58	15·95	21·95	0·97	33·07
2nd qtr.	12·11	23·25	6·05	8·85	17·47	23·30	1·03	36·66
3rd qtr.	7·60	14·74	4·92	6·96	16·64	21·72	1·04	30·20
4th qtr.	8·19	15·96	5·46	7·73	17·17	22·46	1·07	31·89
1965								
1st qtr.	7·72	16·41	5·40	7·82	15·79	20·83	1·06	29·97
2nd qtr.	7·09	15·87	5·00	7·54	17·32	22·24	1·10	30·51
3rd qtr.	6·79	15·31	5·03	7·53	17·93	23·32	1·25	31·00
4th qtr.	7·38	16·41	5·08	7·31	16·96	22·39	1·17	30·58
1966								
1st qtr.	7·50	16·86	5·11	7·42	16·29	21·14	0·91	29·80
2nd qtr.	7·39	16·05	5·01	7·50	15·20	19·06	0·92	28·52
3rd qtr.	6·67	14·38	4·66	6·62	15·62	19·85	0·91	27·85
4th qtr.	7·13	15·38	5·29	7·96	16·75	21·13	0·95	30·13

(*a*) Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets; travelling rugs; woollen and worsted fents; and other made-up textile articles, not individually specified in the Export List, of sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.
Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the above table: sheep's or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rags and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THE VOLUME of orders-on-hand in the textile and clothing industries at the end of December was 2 per cent less than at the end of November. The rate of receipt of net new orders was 7 per cent less than in December 1965, and the rate of deliveries was 6 per cent less.

Changes in the monthly rate of receipt of orders should not by themselves be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and clothing industries (a)
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	average 1959 deliveries = 100	average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	100	92	93
1963	117	100	95
1964	124	99	98
1965	121	98	99
1966*	104	92	96
1965 1st quarter	121	97	99
2nd quarter	127	102	97
3rd quarter	117	87	95
4th quarter	121	107	103
1966 1st quarter	122	100	101
2nd quarter	127	102	97
3rd quarter*	109	74	91
4th quarter*	104	92	96
1965 October	121	122	110
November	124	115	107
December	121	84	91
1966 October*	105	94	104
November*	107	104	100
December*	104	78	85

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting sections of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.
*Provisional.

New companies registered

BELOW ARE DETAILS of new companies registered in Great Britain during January 1967 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	1,503	1,503
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	503	503
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	69	69
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	6	6
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	4	4
£1,000,000 and above	—	—	—
Total number	—	2,085	2,085
Total amount of Nominal Capital	'000's £—	'000's £3,279	'000's £3,279

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1966 and 1967

	1966		1967	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,252	4,987	2,085	3,279
February	2,430	6,800		
March	3,480	9,437		
April	2,375	8,044		
May	2,304	3,960		
June	2,211	5,168		
July	2,019	5,314		
August	2,246	8,531		
September	2,096	6,613		
October	2,075	3,911		
November	2,256	4,374		
December	2,015	4,264		
Total	27,759	71,403		

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Sales by wholesale textile houses

SALES BY WHOLESALE textile houses in December showed a decrease of 14 per cent on a year earlier, compared with decreases of 6 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in November and October.

The fourth quarter showed a decrease of 7 per cent over the same quarter in 1965, while sales during 1966 as a whole were 3 per cent lower than in 1965.

The value of stocks at the end of December was 18 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Notes:

These statistics are prepared by The Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4444.)

Analysis by department

	Sales		Stocks (b)
	Dec. 1966	January 1, to Dec. 31	Dec. 1966
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	92·8	103·7	129·2
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	72·8	93·6	124·2
Women's underwear	68·5	90·9	123·3
Women's hose and children's socks	94·9	96·5	109·6
Women's millinery	68·8	88·7	98·7
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	92·6	97·8	132·5
Children's wear	69·9	95·5	112·3
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	86·5	102·7	109·3
Gloves	90·5	96·2	78·3
Piece-goods and nets	115·8	98·3	102·7
Household textiles	84·4	93·1	91·1
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	90·8	97·7	108·4
Grand total (a)	85·6	97·2	118·0

Notes: (a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings. (b) Values at cost.

Total sales and stocks

Index numbers (average 1950 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	Value of sales (Totals Home Trade)		Value of Stock (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1964 Year	112	+4	..	..
1965 Year	113	+1	..	..
1966 Year	110	—3	..	..
1966 1st quarter	100	+2	146	— 3
2nd quarter	100	—3	137	Nil
3rd quarter	111	—2	161	+ 8
4th quarter	128	—7	140	+18
1965 December	125	+3	118	— 5
1966 January	71	+4	124	— 4
February	92	+2	142	— 4
March	138	+1	146	— 3
April	104	—7	140	— 2
May	103	—2	143	— 1
June	93	+1	137	Nil
July	79	Nil	147	+ 3
August	104	+3	159	+ 3
September	149	—6	161	+ 8
October	144	—3	150	+11
November	133	—6	149	+14
December	107	—14	140	+18

Percentage of corresponding values for 1965.

Patent Office publications: a valuable source of information

SPECIFICATIONS and abridgments published by the Patent Office provide a valuable source of information to all sections of industry wishing to keep in touch with the latest developments. These publications may be examined free of charge in the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division – in the Patent Office building), or supplied as required at the prices shown below. The Patent Office also provides other services associated with the selection and supply of information about inventions.

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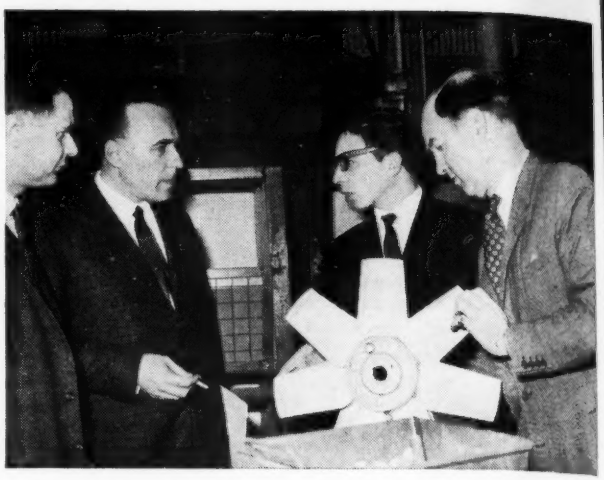


Mr. Tzonko Tzonkov (second from left), director of the Bulgarian Government Department responsible for producing poultry breeding stock for the broiler industry, inspecting Woods fans when he visited the Woods of Colchester factory on February 5. With him (centre) is an interpreter; (right), Mr. G. Pratt, Woods senior production engineer (extreme left), Mr. H. Prosser (Woods specialist agricultural engineer).

Abridgments of the specifications, prepared by the Patent Examiner, are also published in 25 groups, each of which covers a major field of manufacture. One bound volume of abridgments for each group is published at intervals of eight months (representing a complete series of 25,000 published specifications). These volumes are available at £6 12s. 6d. each, or £155 for the complete set. Abridgments are published weekly in pamphlet form, one pamphlet for each of the 25 groups. The pamphlets will be available within the seven days following the publication of the specifications to which they relate, and subscribers to this service (same price as for the complete volumes) will thus be kept right up to date with accepted specifications.

In order to facilitate the study of specifications relating to a particular subject, a detailed classification system is employed. The complete classification key which sets out this system is made up of 25 group units, each corresponding to one abridgment group, and each of these units is sub-divided through several levels of fineness. The result is a schedule composed of about 40,000 subdivisions under one or more of which every specification is indexed, and this index is printed on all specifications. Lists showing numbers of all specifications since 1911 indexed under any one of the sub-divisions, or under a combination of sub-divisions in certain fields of manufacture, may be obtained for prices ranging from £1 1s. to £5 5s. The appropriate unit of the key is bound into each abridgment volume and is associated with a subject-matter index to form a guide to the abridgments in that volume. The classification key itself may be purchased at 6s. 9d. per group unit or £8 for the complete set of 25 units. In order to help in locating subjects in the classification key, a reference index is available at £7 7s. This contains an alphabetical list of catchwords which relate to all aspects of inventive art, and indicates the part of the key under which relevant subject matter is classified.

As a further service the Patent Office will supply to subscribers all specifications, as they are published, which relate to any subject expressed in the classification key. The only charge made is that for the specifications so supplied.

The *Official Journal (Patents)* is published every Wednesday and, as well as official notices, contains a list of new patent applications and classified lists of accepted specifications. Single copies are 8s. each, and the annual subscription is £20 15s.

All of the above publications are available, post free, from the Sale Branch, Patent Office, Block C, Station Square House, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent, who will also be glad to give advice. Current specifications are also available at the Sales Counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2.

Specification of Commodity (Shown in Standard Industrial Classification order)	Unit of Sale	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Linen yarn, 120's line weft. Producer's selling price for bundle of 60,000 yards (2)	s. per bundle	27·81	29·18	..	..	..
Linen yarn, 100's line well, Producer's selling price for bundle of 60,000 yards (2)	s. per bundle	..	..	34·00	33·96	35·19
Rayon fabric, dress cloth, plain, 36½ in.; 162 x 62; 75 denier acetate/200 denier acetate	d. per yd.	27·29	27·00	27·67	28·62	28·75
Light linen; 40 in. linen pillowing. Producer's selling price	d. per yd.	75·58	82·33	90·90	93·44	97·00
Light linen; 24 in. linen canvas. Producer's selling price	d. per yd.	22·90	26·09	30·29	29·69	30·34
RN/1 sail canvas. Producer's selling price	d. per yd.	68·62	73·66	78·53	78·12	81·83
MN/1 sail canvas. Producer's selling price	d. per yd.	59·11	65·05	68·03	67·56	70·63
18 oz. tarpaulin cloth. Producer's selling price	d. per yd.	52·09	55·95	58·53	58·12	60·92
Wool – Tops, colonial oil combed 64's. Average price to home trade (2)	d. per lb.	103·24	118·13	118·33	105·74	113·17
Wool – Tops, colonial oil combed carded 48's. Price to home trade (2)	d. per lb.	71·87	83·84	88·94	§76·34	83·00
Wool yarns, worsted weaving 2 – 48's average 64's. Price to home trade (2)	s. per lb.	14·82	16·04	15·89	15·20	..
Wool yarn, worsted weaving mixture, 2/32's – 66 – 70's mixture and solids. Price to home trade	s. per lb.	..	..	..	..	18·79
Wool yarn, hosiery, 2 – 20's, 48's carded, colonial, white. Price to home trade (2)	s. per lb.	8·73	9·68	10·32	9·36	9·35
Hides and skins:						
Ox and heifer hides, 70/79 lbs., average of 1st clear and 1st warbled maximum and minimum, London and Manchester	d. per lb.	12·56	10·75	11·72	13·31	17·25
Cow hides, 59 lb. and under average of 1st clear and 1st warbled maximum and minimum, London and Manchester (2)	d. per lb.	12·97	10·32	11·27	13·66	17·57
Calfskins, 8 lb. and under, average of 1st and 2nd class maximum and minimum, London and Manchester	d. per lb.	48·92	34·67	34·21	49·70	54·04
Bricks:						
Chrome-magnesite standard basic (refractory) bricks, 2½ in. Delivered consumer's works	£ per 1,000	186·00	187·50	187·50	187·50	186·28
Common bricks, 2½ in. fletton, Delivered site London, south of Thames	s. per 1,000	131·00	132·97	135·00	135·0	135·00
Common bricks, 2½ in. fletton. Delivered London rated stations (2)	s. per 1,000	114·00	115·97	118·00	118·00	127·22
Common bricks, 2½ in. other than fletton, Ex-works, all districts of Scotland	s. per 1,000	131·17	133·50	141·50	155·00	155·00
Stock bricks, common, nominal 2½ in. Ex-works, Kent and Essex	s. per 1,000	118·50	127·12	137·25	144·04	146·00
Glass sheet, 24 oz. ordinary glazing quality. Delivered lots of over 600 ft. super (3)	s. per 200 sq. ft.	128·42	131·25	..	..	..
	d. per sq. ft.	..	..	8·08	8·65	8·75
Glass G.G. ¼ in. polished plate in cut squares up to 5 ft. super	s. per ft. super	5·82	5·83	5·83	5·83	6·05
Cement, ordinary Portland. Delivered at London (Charing Cross) in non-returnable packages, minimum 6 tons loads (3)	s. per ton	116·00	118·50	121·00	124·13	124·50
Paper:						
Esparto art paper – white standard substance. 1 ton lots minimum quantity. Nett cash monthly	d. per lb.	19·17	19·51	20·04	20·40	20·38
M.G. enveloped paper. Card No. 3, sheets and reels. Nett delivered	£ per ton	80·25	80·83	84·08	87·08	88·17
M.G. Kraft, 19 lb. D.C. and above, reels. Price for less than 5 tons and not less than 1 ton. Delivered United Kingdom	£ per ton	90·56	88·94	91·25	96·50	..
M.G. Pure Kraft reels 39 G.S.M. 5 ton lots. Delivered United Kingdom	£ per ton	..	..	..	..	100·12
Newsprint, machine finished in reels, 14 lb. demy 500's. Delivered publisher in United Kingdom	£ per ton	58·50	57·62	56·75	56·75	56·75
Paper bags, pure Kraft, D.C. 16 lb. 8⅛ in. by 8½ in., quantities under 10,000 delivered customer	s. per 1,000	17·67	18·05	18·67	..	..
Paper bags, pure Kraft D.C. 16 lb. 8⅛ in. by 8½ in.	s. per 1,000	..	..	..	15·25	15·31
Paper bags, Sulphite, D.C. 16 lb. 8⅛ in. by 8½ in., quantities under 10,000 delivered customer	s. per 1,000	16·50	16·89	17·50	..	..
Paper bags, Sulphite, D.C. 16 lb. 8⅛ in. by 8½ in.	s. per 1,000	..	..	..	14·50	14·75
Rubber tyres and tubes:						
Giant tyre cover, 7·50-20, heavy duty. Dealer's key price	£ each	22·10	22·83	22·73	23·42	23·70
Car tyre cover, 5·00-16, standard, Dealer's key price	£ each	4·67	4·89	4·89	..	..
Car tyre cover, 5·60-13, standard, Dealer's key price	£ each	..	..	..	4·70	4·70
Giant tube, 7·50-20, heavy duty Dealer's key price	£ each	1·90	1·94	1·94	2·00	2·01
Car tube, 5·00-16, standard. Dealer's key price	s. each	15·77	16·17	16·17	..	..
Car tube, 5·60-13, standard. Dealer's key price	s. each	..	..	..	17·00	17·00

Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom

Non-ferrous metals:						
Aluminium virgin ingot, delivered consumer's works (3)	£ per ton	180·75	180·98	190·81	196·00	196·00
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse. London Metal Exchange price	£ per ton	234·10	234·78	352·88	469·88	554·47
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse London, excluding duty or premium	£ per ton	56·29	63·44	101·25	115·80	95·15
Nickel, refined, 1 ton and over, delivered consumer's works (2) (3)	£ per ton	649·28	642·00	642·00	642·00	649·17
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse (2) (3)	£ per ton	896·88	910·17 1	240·92 1	414·13 1	296·59
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse London, excluding duty or premium (2) (3)	£ per ton	67·46	76·70	118·12	115·00	101·99
Oils and resins:						
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	£ per ton	109·19	91·32	102·05	91·98	85·20
Palm kernel oil, crude, naked, ex-works (2)	£ per ton	92·36	104·58	108·41	129·41	100·62
Palm oil, crude, c.i.f., in bulk Nigerian 5 per cent	£ per ton	76·32	79·07	84·76	98·92	83·17
Shellac, F.O.T.N. pure, ex-wharf	s. per cwt.	192·72	190·58	199·34	229·47	240·42
Rubber, raw, No. 1 R.S.S., one month future. London, average buyers' and sellers' prices (2) (3)	d. per lb.	23·06	21·56	20·28	20·80	19·54
Textiles:						
Cotton – American middling 15/16 in., spot Liverpool (2)	d. per lb.	23·67	22·84	22·52	22·46	21·79
Cotton linters – American 1st cuts, c.i.f. United Kingdom port	d. per lb. gross wt.	7·09	7·08	7·69	7·71	7·25
Wool, raw, c.i.f. U.K.:						
Merino, clean scoured 64's (3)	d. per lb.	94	106	105	92	100
Fine crossbred, dominion, clean scoured 58's (3)	d. per lb.	80	95	98	84	91
Medium and coarse crossbred, dominion, clean scoured 50's, (3)	d. per lb.	66	80	83	71	71
Jute, raw, c.i.f. Dundee:						
'Export Firsts'	£ per ton	112·68	113·74	122·58	129·93	144·70
'Export lightnings'	£ per ton	94·50	94·87	109·08	118·16	134·80
East African sisal No. 1 grade, c.i.f. London	£ per ton	101·56	145·39	134·05	90·25	81·38
Ceylon coir fibre mattress. Fair ordinary brown, c.i.f. basis ports	s. per cwt.	30·84	33·84	42·75	42·12	41·33
Indian coir yarn, superior Anjengo, c.i.f.	£ per ton	134·40	130·94	124·21	119·58	119·12
Timber:						
Douglas fir (merchantable), c.i.f. London:						
Small sizes	£ per std.	82·33	90·36	98·00	98·00	97·25
Large sizes	£ per std.	83·17	90·36	98·00	98·00	97·25
Swedish redwood, c.i.f. London:						
Unsorted	£ per std.	96·16	97·79	103·00	107·50	107·50
Fifths	£ per std.	76·57	79·50	88·12	93·50	93·50
Woodpulp, c.i.f. East Coast, 3 month's payment basis:						
Chemical, sulphite, bleached (2) (3)	£ per ton	51·21	51·00	54·50	57·90	54·50
Chemical, sulphite, easy bleaching (3)	£ per ton	46·92	46·92	50·00	52·08	50·00
Chemical, sulphite, strong (3)	£ per ton	44·83	44·92	48·00	50·08	48·00
Chemical, sulphate, unbleached Kraft (3)	£ per ton	42·08	43·50	46·50	47·50	45·50
Mechanical, unbleached (3)	£ per ton	28·50	28·50	28·50	30·50	30·00

Notes:

(1) Prices in this table may not in all cases be representative. Specifications are stated as fully as possible against each commodity and the prices relate only to these specifications.

(2) Annual average prices for these commodities were published in the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for the inter-war years up to 1938, though the specifications and terms of sale (e.g. delivery) were, in many cases, not strictly comparable.

(3) Annual average prices for these commodities are available for 1946-1953, though in some cases the specifications have changed.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7246 or 7216.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Lord Brown to visit International Trade Fair, Tripoli

LORD BROWN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, is to visit Libya from February 27 to March 3 to open the British pavilion at the International Trade Fair being held in Tripoli from February 28 to March 20.

This is the first time the Board of Trade have organized the British participation at this event. The British pavilion and its adjacent open display area covers almost two acres, forming the largest display by any country. It will also be the largest exhibition of British goods seen in North Africa. The pavilion is excellently sited and is a striking building designed by the Central Office of Information. It is 315 feet long by 60 feet wide and is entirely free of internal pillars.

The exhibits, many of them new to the Libyan market, will concentrate on capital goods and industrial equipment. These will include electrical generating sets, turbine and diesel engines, desalination plant, commercial vehicles and tractors, air-conditioning equipment, and many items of contractors' plant such as steel scaffolding, prefabricated buildings, concrete mixers and a tower crane. Other exhibits will be cars and accessories, office furniture and equipment, bicycles, and menswear. In addition, other British companies will be exhibiting elsewhere in the fair.

During his visit Lord Brown will hold informal trade discussions with Libyan ministers. He will also attend the reception being held in the pavilion to mark 'British Day' at the Trade Fair on March 1.

British exports to Libya were worth about £29 million in 1966 – nearly five times the figure for 1957. Britain is now Libya's second largest supplier. Imports from Libya in 1966 reached £61 million. Libya is Britain's second largest supplier of crude oil which accounted for £60 million. Increasing oil revenues make Libya a wealthy and expanding market. Our efforts at the Trade Fair are expected to result in a substantial growth in the demand for British goods.

British pavilion for Moscow exhibition

THE BOARD OF TRADE propose to organize a British Pavilion at the International Clothing (and Machinery) Exhibition to be held in Moscow from August 22 to September 5; the exhibition has been given the short title of 'Odezhda 67'. Certain new measures of assistance are now available to exhibitors in Board of Trade sponsored British Pavilions.

A circular letter giving details of these proposals has been issued to industry and the closing date for applications for space is March 17. Firms interested should get in touch immediately with Mr. J. M. Stuart, Board of Trade (Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate), 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2785).

British industrial design exhibition—Zagreb and Belgrade

THE Council of Industrial Design announce that an exhibition of modern British industrial design will be shown in two cities in Yugoslavia this spring. The exhibition will open in Zagreb for 12 days from March 18-19 and will reopen in Belgrade for a further two and a half weeks from April 6-23. It is being arranged jointly by the Council of Industrial Design and the Central Office of Information on behalf of the British Foreign Office and by the Yugoslav Federal Chamber of Economy in Belgrade.

Consumer goods shown in Athens

AN EXHIBITION of high-quality British consumer goods was staged in the Athens Hilton from February 1-4. The exhibition, the first of its kind undertaken in Greece, was a specialized joint venture between the Board of Trade and member firms of several trade associations co-ordinated by the Export Council for Europe with the design, installation and management of the exhibition carried out by the Central Office of Information (Exhibitions Division). The COI designer produced an attractive setting for the goods on display in harmony with the luxury decor of the Hilton Hotel.

Twenty-five United Kingdom firms took part in the exhibition, their exhibits covering a wide range of appliances and fittings for the modern home, including electrical equipment, television and radio receivers, chinaware, glassware, hand-made cutlery and decorative silverware. A selection of British textiles was also on display. A complete kitchen unit was installed, where manufacturers of domestic electrical appliances were able to demonstrate their products.

A preview reception was given jointly by Sir Ralph Murray, British Ambassador to Greece, and Mr. Otto Reichwald, of the Export Council for Europe. This reception was attended by members of the Greek Government, senior officials from Ministries, leading Greek industrialists and businessmen, and representatives of the press. Visitors from Britain included Sir Alexander Glen, ex-chairman of the Export Council for Europe, and Mr. G. K. V. Burton, the present deputy chairman. A group of over 20 leading merchants, importers and dealers from Salonika was flown down to Athens at the invitation of the Export Council for Europe, and spent a day visiting the exhibition. Attendance for the first three days of the exhibition was restricted to importers, dealers and buyers and was by invitation only. On the final day the exhibition was open to the public. During the four days that the exhibition was open, over 3,500 visitors were recorded.

Over half of the United Kingdom firms exhibiting sent out representatives to look after their stands; other stands were manned by local agents. A number of firms which were new to the Greek market found suitable local representation during the course of the exhibition, and judging from the interest shown in their products, can count on doing good business in the future.

Visitors were unanimous in their praise both of the general high standard of the products displayed and of the quality and taste of the general exhibition layout. Apart from leading to immediate returns in the shape of increased business for the firms which participated, the exhibition had a most useful prestige value in that it demonstrated most impressively the British tradition of good workmanship and attractive design, qualities which the majority of Greeks continue to expect automatically from United Kingdom manufacturers.

Cutlery and silverware were among the wide range of quality consumer goods exhibited at the Athens Hilton from February 1 to 4. The display, a special joint venture between the Board of Trade and members of several trade associations, co-ordinated by the BNEC Export Council for Europe, was open to trade visitors only for the first three days. On the final day the public were admitted and showed great interest.

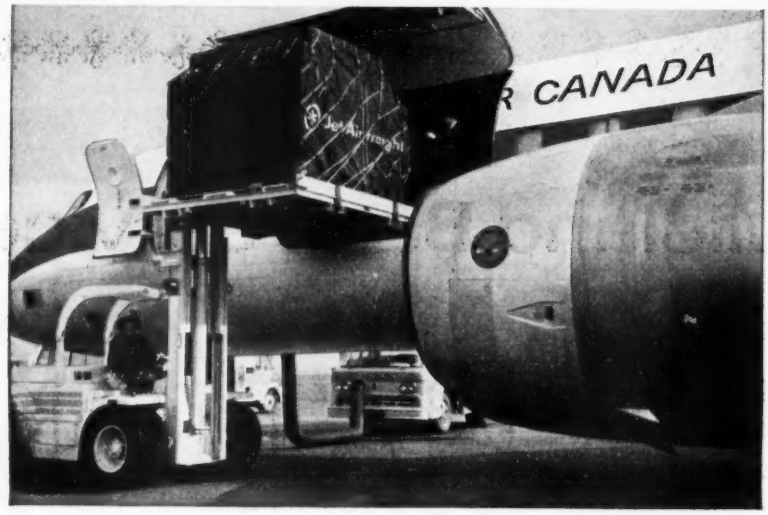
Midland Bank service at the INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

UTRECHT

March 6-14, 1967

The Midland Bank's specialised service for overseas traders will be available in Utrecht throughout the period of the Fair.
Any help or advice required during this time in connection with international trade will gladly be given by our representative, Mr. G. L. Clarke, a Deputy Assistant Manager of our Overseas Branch, London and a member of the Bank's Panel for Overseas Trade Development.
He will be visiting the Fair each day, or can be reached at the Hotel Krasnapolsky, Dam, Amsterdam (Telephone 6.31.63).
If you expect to be at the Fair and need our assistance BEFORE you travel, you are invited to get in touch with Mr. Clarke in advance, either at Overseas Branch, 60 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3 (Tel. MONarch 9944), or through any one of our 2,650 branches in England and Wales.

Midland Bank
EXPERT AID FOR EXPORT TRADE



Air Canada shows how air freight can cut costs, boost efficiency

Every company who exports or imports is looking for a way to make costs drop and improve efficiency. Although Air Freight seems, at first glance, an expensive form of transport, here are 6 ways it saves you money in the long run.

1. Down with warehouse costs
Warehousing costs can help to push up the price of your product. But with Air Freight goods can be flown out as they're needed, because Air Canada operates a daily service. So you cut out costly stockpiling, and costs for warehousing and handling go down too.

2. Faster delivery
Air Freight helps to keep deadlines. Goods ordered today can be flown in tomorrow. To or from all over Canada. This often makes all the difference between profit and loss. Once goods have been delivered on time, a repeat order can be rushed through while the demand lasts. As one handbag manufacturer discovered. He had a sell-out line and was able to fly in a second consignment *while the sale was still on.*

3. Lightening your load
Air Freight can make a heavy article significantly lighter. 50% in some cases. We often take an item in a plastic bag when it would need to be strongly crated by surface transport. And with really light goods you get the weight break by air.

4. Lower insurance rates
Insurance rates are low by Air Freight, because goods are far less likely to get lost or stolen in the shorter transit time. And because there is less opportunity for pilferage during handling. In the case of certain household products, insurance by air costs only £2.19.6 compared to £52.10.6 by surface transport.

5. Simplified manufacture
Certain manufacturing processes can be simplified when you use Air Freight. A motor-cycle manufacturer sends his machines completely assembled and factory adjusted by Air Freight, instead of unassembled by surface transport. And he saves £2 on every machine.

6. Sea/air service
Air Canada also operates a special sea/air service from Japan via Canada. By shipping your freight to Canada, then flying it across Canada and on to Europe, we give you a faster service than by ship alone, and a cheaper one than by air alone.

Air Canada can fly your freight to or from all of Canada on any day of the week. AIR CANADA (with BOAC) offers large capacity jet freighters 6 times a week (till April), plus several regular jet flights a day.

THESE ARE SOME TYPICAL AIR FREIGHT COSTS:
Machinery and parts, at 500 kilo rate, cost 4/1 per kilo.
Textiles, at 300 kilo rate, cost 4/9 per kilo.
These prices apply into the U.K. from Canada, and vice-versa.

To get full details of Air Canada's Air Freight services, see your freight forwarder or contact Air Canada at

AIR CANADA

39 Dover Street, London W.1. Mayfair 8292 · St. Andrew House, 50 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow C.2. Douglas 1511/6 · Manchester: Central 8882/3 Birmingham: Central 4515/6 · Leeds 20628

Men's wear initiated for Toronto British Week

'WE ARE WELL satisfied with what we have achieved during our visit to Toronto.' This was the general opinion of the 32 members of the British Men's Wear mission to Toronto at the conclusion of their five-day sample show at the Toronto Westbury Hotel from February 6-10. The impromptu fashion show organized by Mr. Douglas Lewis, the leader of the mission, and presented during a reception at the British Canadian Trade Association showroom, to buyers, importers and agents on the evening of the first day created a great deal of enthusiasm among the more than 100 who attended and encouraged many to see the complete range of clothing presented by the 21 British manufacturers represented in the mission.

The mission – the largest group of British men's wear manufacturers to have visited Canada – was organized by the newly created Clothing Export Council, the British Men's Wear Guild and the Board of Trade in preparation for the British Week in Toronto from October 12-21. The visit provided an opportunity for Canadian buyers to see what was newest and most attractive in British men's wear, and afforded them an opportunity of placing orders for early autumn delivery.

Introducing the fashion show, Mr. Lewis, who also gave the commentary on a well-chosen variety of traditional and 'mod' clothes, said that for a long time Britain had had the reputation for top quality merchandise. It was the trade's intention to maintain this reputation. 'Our mission here,' he said, 'is not a once for all operation. Our aim is to substantially increase sales of men's wear clothing in this market so that we can assist in redressing the adverse balance of trade which now exists between Canada and Britain. I can assure you that the British manufacturers will guarantee prompt deliveries and will continue with this service on subsequent orders.'

Many of the firms took orders far in excess of their expectations, and a number of agents were established. Some of the representatives are to display their clothes in the windows of some of the specialized stores in Toronto during British Week. Several firms did particularly well with 'mod' fashions. It was evident that all the members were pleased with the arrangements that had been made for them by the British Week Office in Toronto, and the large numbers of buyers that visited the showrooms at the Westbury Hotel daily were agreed that the price, quality and design of the British products were right for the Canadian market.

One member of the mission succeeded in establishing a shop-within-a-shop at a well-known Toronto men's clothiers. From the swatches he left with the Toronto proprietor, a Canadian customer can chose the cloth, be measured for the suit of his choice of style, be photographed, and have the order sent, with the photograph, to London. The suit will be made and air freighted back to the customer within a period of two to three weeks.

The mission left on February 10 for a similar showing in New York.

Other sample displays to be held in Toronto in preparation for British Week are:

Footwear March 14-16; *Women's wear* March 24-31; *Irish Linen Guild display* March 30; *Cosmetics* April 15-22; *Food and Confectionery* April 17-21; *British Pottery* April 25-28; and *Tobacco and smokers' accessories* May 16-20.

Major store promotion in Pittsburgh

WITH THE ASSISTANCE of the Board of Trade, a wide range of consumer products from Britain will be featured in the Pittsburgh, USA, stores of Gimbel Bros., who have announced their intention to 'sell British only' in their downtown and suburban stores this year from October 29 to November 11. This will be the first time that a store promotion of one nation's goods has been put on in Pittsburgh.

Gimbel Bros., who have given the title of 'Great, Great Britain' to these promotions, will provide a setting in which the latest British consumer goods of all kinds will be seen to advantage. The promotions will be backed by an extensive press and TV campaign.

British manufacturers will have the opportunity of meeting some twenty senior executives and buyers from Gimbels, who are coming to Britain in search of consumer goods within the next few weeks. Notice of their visits will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* and in the *Export Services Bulletin* when a programme has been arranged.

All commercial inquiries should be made to Gimbel's London buying house: Gimbel Bros., Berkeley House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Mayfair 3031.) Further information on the promotion itself can be obtained from the British Weeks and Store Promotions Directorate, Kingsgate House, 62-74 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2761.)

MILAN FAIR

Visit the Milan Fair 14-25 April

A vast and vital trade show that serves world economy

In 1966: 13,818 Exhibitors from 87 Countries □ 54 Nations officially represented □ 3,750,000 Visitors □ Buyers from 119 Countries of all Continents.

More than 30 specialized trade shows are organized during the year at Milan Fair.

Include a visit to Milan Fair in your business diary. Book ahead for the Advance Catalogue. Issued ten weeks before the Fair opens it lists 80% of the exhibits. Its English, French, German and Spanish indexes make reference easy for international businessmen.

Visitors' Cards and information from: Fiera di Milano - Largo Domodossola, 1 - Milano (Italy) □ Milan Fair Representative: Dr. Vittorio Schiazzano - 31, Old Burlington St. ☎ REGent 2411 - LONDON W.

PUBLICITY OVERSEAS FOR UK TRADE FAIRS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official British Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicize such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance**—*two clear months is a minimum notice—and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in the* Board of Trade Journal.

Publicity material for Commercial Representatives in more distant countries should be despatched **by air-mail,** *since delivery to some countries by surface mail can take up to two months.*

The Commercial Representatives should be told whether the publicity material sent to them is receiving any separate distribution in the country concerned.

'Scotland '67' on display in London

AN EXHIBITION 'Scotland '67' was opened at Simpsons (Piccadilly) Ltd. in London on February 20 until March 11. The exhibition which is being held throughout the store, on every floor, gives a forward look at modern Scotland – its industry, architecture, sport and culture and, of course, the fashions and fine fibres, for which both Scotland and Simpsons have long been famous throughout the world. A working model of the first phase of the £10 million multi-level Cumbernauld town centre will be on show.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

Ciolina, one of Berne's trend-setting women's fashion shops, mounted a British Week from February 9-18. The theme of the promotion was 'The London Look' and initial orders for nearly £7,000 worth of Britain's latest fashions were made. The clothes proved so popular with the Swiss shopper that substantial repeat orders have been placed. The Board of Trade, in collaboration with the British Embassy in Berne, arranged for display material to be sent to the store, including photographs of pop singers set against a Union Jack backcloth.

Rank steel film for Expo 67

MAN BUILDING his world within the opposition of the four elements is the framework chosen by Rank for their film 'Man, Ruler of the Elements', produced on behalf of the Steel Federation of Canada for showing at Expo 67, Montreal.

A welcome departure from the conventional promotional documentary, the film offers an exciting and imaginative interpretation of the overall theme of the exhibition – Man and his World – with special reference to the prominent part played in modern life by steel. Each of the four elements – Earth, Air, Water and Fire – is given a sequence to itself, beginning with a few scenes indicating the power and destruction of which the element is capable and going on to demonstrate by means of short contrasting shots drawn from all aspects of life man's mastery and control of it. There are no spoken words in the film, and although it remains implicit until the final sequence, the underlying theme throughout is the dependence of modern life on steel.

The film was produced by the Short Films Group of Rank Advertising Films, and will be shown in the Steel Pavilion at Expo 67. In the brief given to Rank by the Canadian Steel Federation it was stressed that the film should be acceptable to the ordinary Canadian, and Rank have aimed at this sort of universal appeal by juxtaposing dramatic images from industry, everyday life and natural events. Filmed in Techniscope for projection on a very wide screen, 'Man, Ruler of the Elements' was shot in various locations throughout Canada.

HANOVER FAIR

29th April — 7th May, 1967

Inclusive Arrangements (minimum stay two nights)

Medium class hotel		**£26 18s.**
First class hotel	**including**	**£32 7s.**
Luxury hotel	**private bath**	**£34 4s.**

Allotments held for transport (both ways) and hotels (singles and doubles)

Further details:

DER

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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

France and the United Kingdom

FOLLOWING conversations which took place in Paris on January 26 and 27 between representatives of the Board of Trade and the British Embassy in Paris and representatives of the French Ministries of Economy and Finance and Foreign Affairs, the Anglo-French commercial arrangement of February 6, 1960, has been extended for a further year from January 1, 1967. Details of the quota arrangements for the year 1967, covering the export of British goods into France and French Overseas Departments and Territories are shown in Lists I and II below:

I. Quotas for imports into Metropolitan France from the United Kingdom

Tariff Nos.	Quota No.	Description	Quota
			£
Ex 03-01	1	Fish, fresh or frozen	80,000
03-02 B(II) (a) Ex (2)	2	Smoked fillets of cod	100,000
06-02 C(II) (b) (2)	4	Hothouse and greenhouse plants	1,000
Ex 06-03	5	Cut flowers	60 tons
19-05	6	Cereal breakfast foods	80,000 (UK)
Ex 15-07, ex 16-04 17-02 F, 20-01 ex 20-02, ex 20-06, ex 21-07	7	Products of the food industry	32,000
17-04A, C(I), (II), 18-06	9	Confectionery	175,000 (UK)
19-07, 19-08 ex A	11	Biscuits, rusks and dietary breads	250,000 (UK)
19-08 ex B (II)	12	Cake and similar products	100,000 (UK)
19-08 ex B (II)	13	Christmas pudding	18,000 (UK)
Ex 20-04, ex 20-05 ex 20-06	14	Mincemeat and lemon curd	10,000 (UK)
Ex 20-05	15	Jams	7,500 (UK)
Ex 20-05	15 bis	Marmalade made from citrus fruit or ginger	65,000 (UK)
20-07A, ex B	16	Fruit juices	1,500 (UK)
Ex 21-01, ex 21-07	17	Fruit and other essences	10,200 (UK)
22-09 C ex (I)	18	Rum	2,400 (UK)
Ex 23-07	19	Animal feeding stuffs with a base of whale protein and pet foods	60,000
38-14 B (I)	21	Oil additives	150,000
85-15 C(II) ex (a)	37	Assemblies of pieces forming parts of radio-electric apparatus and containing crystal diodes, triodes or other crystal valves including transistors	8,000 P.A.
Ex 88-02	42	Light aircraft	100,000
89-01 B ex 1	43	Light boats and replacement parts	170,000
Various	53	Miscellaneous	220,000

Notes: The letters 'UK' after a quota indicate that it is administered in the United Kingdom.
Quota No. 12 was administered by the French authorities in previous years.
P.A. = possibilité d'augmentation (i.e. an increase will be considered if necessary).

II. Quotas for imports from the United Kingdom into French Overseas Departments and Territories

Description and tariff numbers	Quota
Biscuits into Reunion 19-08 ex A	£4,000
Printed cotton textiles into New Caledonia 55-09 A I (a)	£8,000
Miscellaneous into Overseas Departments	£20,000
Miscellaneous into Overseas Territories	£35,000

A further notice will be published when the quotas are formally opened.

Members of the British Export Marketing Advisory Committee, on a recent visit to the United States, used a Hawker Siddeley 125 business jet to meet Sir Patrick Dean, British Ambassador to the United States. The committee members flew from New York to Washington, aboard one of Britain's export successes, to meet the Ambassador for talks on methods of marketing British products. Shown at departure are, left to right: General James M. Gavin, Arthur D. Little Inc., management consultants; Commander Edward Whitehead, president, Schweppes (United States) Ltd., and chairman of BEMAC; Marvine Bower, managing director, McKinsey & Co. Inc., management consultants; and David N. G. Farquharson, executive secretary, BEMAC.

Export sales of the British business jet total 85, worth more than £21 million – 75 per cent of this export success was achieved in North America.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 127, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2653/6) and not to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.*

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of some of the Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

For further information contact Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406. Telex 25977 AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) Quote country, commodity and E.S.B. reference number. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk implies that tender documents are available on loan. The number in brackets is that of the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. Copies of these Bulletins may be obtained from the address above at 2s. each. Remittance with order, please.

AUSTRALIA

Department of Civil Aviation, Melbourne:

(33/67) Line Marking Machines. April 4. E.S.B. 7225/67.*

(34/67) Aviation Control Tower. May 2. E.S.B. 7224/67.*

Postmaster General's Department, Melbourne:

(32/67) Data Modems. May 2. E.S.B. 6615/67.*

(32/67) Intercommunication Units. March 21. E.S.B. 6616/67.*

(32/67) Radio Testing Instruments. March 30. E.S.B. 6617/67.*

(33/67) Switchboard Lamps for Postmaster General's Department, Melbourne. April 6. E.S.B. 7226/67.*

(32/67) Electrostatic Precipitator Plant for State Electricity Commission of Victoria. April 3. E.S.B. 6618/67.*

(32/67) Sluice Gates for West Australian Government Tender Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4569/67.*

BURMA

(33/67) Textiles: Haberdashery for Director of Procurement. March 10. E.S.B. 6745/67.*

(31/67) Copper Sheets for Myanma Export Import Corporation. March 15. E.S.B. 6670/67.*

People's Oil Industry:

(33/67) Vehicle Spare Parts. March 31. E.S.B. 6735/67.*

(33/67) Switches. March 31. E.S.B. 6775/67.*

(33/67) Spot Welder Spare Parts. March 31. E.S.B. 6734/67.*

(33/67) Flanges. March 31. E.S.B. 6737/67.*

(33/67) Blow Torches and Spares. March 31. E.S.B 6705/67.*

(33/67) Induction Motors. March 31. E.S.B. 6774/67.*

(33/67) Vehicle Spare Parts. April 10. E.S.B. 6776/67.*

(33/67) Metal Tubes and Sheets. March 31. E.S.B. 6777/67.*

(33/67) Vehicle Spare Parts. March 31. E.S.B. 6706/67.*

(33/67) Cotton Haircord for People's Synthetic Fabric, Printing and Dyeing Factory. March 10. E.S.B. 6749/67.*

(35/67) Printing Paper for Union of Burma Railway Board. March 21. E.S.B. 7570/67.*

BRUNEI

(32/67) Air Compressors for The Brunei State Engineer. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 6029/67.*

CEYLON

Ceylon Transport Board:

(33/67) Batteries. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4599/67.*

(33/67) Paint. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4600/67.*

(32/67) Woollen Socks and Stockings for Government Stores Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4513/67.*

(35/67) Deep Freezers for Milk Board. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4516/67.*

(34/67) Telex Exchange for Ministry of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications. (Further Information.) April 19. E.S.B. 42260/66.*

(34/67) Roll Sulphur for Sri Lanka Sugar Corporation. March 15. E.S.B. 7503/67.

CHILE

(35/67) Television Net-work and Equipment for Ministerio de Educacion Publica. April 3. E.S.B. 7576/67.

COLOMBIA

(33/67) Electric Meters for Central Hidroelectrica de Caldas. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 4579/67.*

Empresa Energia Electrica de Bogota:

(32/67) Transformers. April 11. E.S.B. 6653/67.*

(32/67) Turbines, April 19. E.S.B. 6652/67.*

(35/67) Vehicles. March 17. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 7575/67.*

Instituto de Aprovechamiento de Aguas y Fomento Electrico:

(32/67) High Tension Transmission Lines. March 15. E.S.B. 6626/67.

(32/67) Civil Engineering Works, Sub-Station Equipment. March 16. E.S.B. 6643/67.

(32/67) Electrical Substation. March 16. E.S.B. 6641/67.

(32/67) Transmission Lines. March 15. E.S.B. 6609/67.

(33/67) Foundry and Laboratory Equipment for Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje 'SENA.' (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 15. E.S.B. 46203/66.*

ECUADOR

(32/67) Construction of Bridge for Ministry of Public Works and Communications. April 3. E.S.B. 7205/67.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(32/67) Tyres. March 11. E.S.B. 6638/67.*

(32/67) Pharmaceuticals, Hospital Equipment. March 11. E.S.B. 6639/67.*

(32/67) Nylon Rope. March 15. E.S.B. 6637/67.*

(32/67) Studs and Nuts. March 14. E.S.B. 6635/67.*

(33/67) Compressor Spare Parts. March 8. E.S.B. 6756/67.*

(33/67) Rolling Stock Parts and Components. March 13. E.S.B. 6707/67.*

(33/67) Electrical Equipment. March 8. E.S.B. 6759/67.*

(33/67) Pipe and Fittings. March 11. E.S.B. 6762/67.*

(33/67) Pipe Fittings. March 8. E.S.B. 6763/67.*

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

The German Authorities:

(32/67) NATO: Building Construction. Apply by April 13. G.D. 387/67.

(32/67) NATO: Construction of a Storage Facility. Apply by April 13. G.D. 389/67.

GREECE

Institute of Social Insurance:

(34/67) Lifts. March 10. E.S.B. 7243/67.*

(34/67) Dental Equipment. March 10. E.S.B. 7244/67.*

(34/67) Weighbridges for Ministry of Trade. March 17. E.S.B. 7339/67.*

Public Power Corporation of Athens:

(32/67) Stuffing Boxes for Electricity Meters. March 15. E.S.B. 6389/67.*

(35/67) Steel Girders, March 15. E.S.B. 7246/67.

(35/67) Distribution Accessories. March 8. E.S.B. 7252/67.

(35/67) Bearings. March 18. E.S.B. 7251/67.

INDIA

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre:

(31/67) Oscilloscope and Accessories. March 8. E.S.B. 6044/67.*

(31/67) Nibbling Machine. March 14. E.S.B. 6048/67.*

(31/67) Amplifier. March 15. E.S.B. 6032/67.*

(31/67) Balances. March 9. E.S.B. 6046/67.*

(31/67) Gauges. March 21. E.S.B. 6054/67.*

(31/67) Pressure Reducer Valves. March 23. E.S.B. 6058/67.

(31/67) Potentiometer and Accessories. March 27. E.S.B. 6062/67.

(31/67) Demineralized Water Plant. March 28. E.S.B. 6064/67.

(31/67) Laundry Equipment, March 28. E.S.B. 6065/67.

(31/67) Steam Press. March 29. E.S.B. 6066/67.

(31/67) Tool and Cutter Grinder. March 29. E.S.B. 6067/67.

(31/67) Pantograph Engraving Machine. March 15. E.S.B. 6033/67.*

(31/67 Alloy Tubes, March 17. E.S.B. 6039/67.*

(31/67) Spectrometer. March 9. E.S.B. 6047/67.*

(31/67) Filter Press. March 14. E.S.B. 6049/47.*

(31/67) Respektra Calculator. March 9. E.S.B. 6050/67.

(31/67) Calculating Machines, March 9. E.S.B. 6051/67.

(31/67) Glass Drilling Machine. March 15. E.S.B. 6034/67.*

(31/67) Pumps and Spare Parts. March 16. E.S.B. 6036/67.*

(31/67) Diaphragm Pumps. March 16. E.S.B. 6037/67.*

(31/67) Solenoid Valves, March 17. E.S.B. 6038/67.*

(31/67) Plastic Tubes. March 20. E.S.B. 6040/67.*

(31/67 Vacuum Arc Furnace. March 8. E.S.B. 6045/67.*

(31/67) Centrifugal Pumps. March 30. E.S.B. 6069/67.

(32/67) Temperature Indicator. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6023/67.*

(32/67) Ammonia Dissociators. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6024/67.*

(32/67) Porous Alloy Filters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6027/67.*

(32/67) Torque Condenser and Heat Exchanger. March 20. E.S.B. 6791/67.*

(32/67) Travelling Overhead Crane. March 27. E.S.B. 6792/67.

(32/67) Fork Lift Truck. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6013/67.*

(32/67) Filter Presses. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6014/67.*

(32/67) Filter Press. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6015/67.*

(32/67) Centrifugal Pumps. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6017/67.*

(32/67) Interface Controllers. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 6018/67.*

(32/67) Density Recorders. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6070/67.*

(32/67) Metering Pumps. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6035/67.*

(32/67) Tube Straightening Machine (Further Informa-

†**The Export Service Bulletin,** *a 'must' for exporters, is published daily from Monday to Friday. A week's issues may contain as many as 500 calls for tender in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled, 'World Economic Comments', summarizes the economic conditions in more than 100 countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which will bring you all the issues, costs* only £10 10s.

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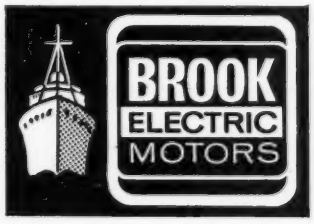

TO INTERNATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS:—
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671A

tion.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6042/67.*
(32/67) Air Compressors. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6070/67.*
(32/67) Rotary Filter. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6026/67.
(32/67) Variable Speed Gears. March 20. E.S.B. 6052/67.
(33/67) Lathe. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 6071/67.*
(36/67) Forging for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. March 28. E.S.B. 7543/67.
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:
(34/67) Roller Bearings. March 31. E.S.B. 7269/67.
(34/67) Roller Bearings. March 31. E.S.B. 7270/67.
(34/67) Roller Bearings. March 14. E.S.B. 7271/67.
Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals:
(33/67) Tool Grinders. March 14. E.S.B. 6782/67.*
(33/67) Thread Chasing Machine. March 14. E.S.B. 6783/67.*
(35/67 Grinding and Lapping Machine. March 17. E.S.B. 7539/67.*
(36/67) Automatic Chucking Machine. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4593/67.*
(33/67) Navigational Aids for Madras Port Trust. April 26. E.S.B. 6769/67.*
(36/67) Fertilizer Manufacturing Plant for Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 15. E.S.B. 6352/67.
National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
(31/67) Locomotives. March 27. E.S.B. 6699/67.
(34/67) Slime Valves. March 14. E.S.B. 7268/67.
(33/67) Railway Interlocking Scheme for South Eastern Railway. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. This tender is financed under I.D.A. credits. E.S.B. 5946/67*.

IRAQ

(32/67) Paint for Government Oil Reneries Administration. March 11. E.S.B. 6739/67.
(32/67) Road Rollers for Ministry of Communications. March 28. E.S.B. 6738/67.
Ministry of Municipalities and Works:
(34/67) Construction of Hospital. May 16. E.S.B. 7274/67.
(34/67) Anti-Frost Water Meters. April 11. E.S.B. 7275/67.
(34/67) Steel Materials for Ministry of Oil. March 11. E.S.B. 7276/67.
(32/67) Electricity Meters for National Electricity Administration. March 9. E.S.B. 6740/67.
(32/67) Cables and Accessories for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Administration. April 24. E.S.B. 6741/67.

IRISH REPUBLIC

(35/67) Construction of Sewerage Scheme for Limerick County Council. March 20. E.S.B. 7536/67.

JAMAICA

(33/67) Structural Steel for Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd. March 28. E.S.B. 6700/67.*

KENYA

(34/67) Telephone Instruments for East Africa Posts and Telecommunications Administration. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 7296/67.

KUWAIT

(36/67) Steel for Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd. March 12. E.S.B. 7574/67.*

LIBYA

(32/67) Port Expansion Plan for Directorate General, Ports and Lights. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 990/67.

MALAWI

(32/67) Construction of Rail Link for the Secretary of Transport and Communications. (Prequalification.) March 31. E.S.B. 5065/67.

MALAYSIA

(34/67) Radio Equipment for Controller of Communications. April 5. E.S.B. 7299/67.*
(34/67) Radio Equipment for Controller of Telecommunications. March 31. E.S.B. 7298/67*
(35/67) Roller Gates for Tidal Barrage for Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives. (Prequalification.) April 10. E.S.B. 7502/67.*
National Electricity Board:
(34/67) Switchgear. May 15. E.S.B. 7507/67.*
(34/67) Transformers. May 15. E.S.B. 7508/67.
(35/67) Radio Equipment for Telecommunications Headquarters. April 3. E.S.B. 7300/67.*

MALTA

Director of Contracts:
(31/67) Fishing Nets. March 15. E.S.B. 6633/67.*
(31/67) Malt Extract; Vitamin Tablets. March 15. E.S.B. 6632/67.
(32/67) Sewage Pumping Plant. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 15. E.S.B. 2164/67.*
Treasury:
(33/67) Milk Churns. March 15. E.S.B. 7233/67.*
(33/67) Dairy Equipment. March 15. E.S.B. 7234/67.*

MOROCCO

(33/67) Railway Wagons for Office National des Chemins de Fer. March 31. E.S.B. 6743/67.
Regie Autonome des Distributions d'Eau et d'Electricite:
(32/67) Electricity Meters. March 15. E.S.B. 6689/67.*
(32/67) Electricity Meters. March 15. E.S.B. 6690/67.*
(32/67) Electricity Meters. March 15. E.S.B. 6691/67.*
(32/67) Relays. March 15. E.S.B. 6692/67.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Civil Aeronautical Department:
(33/67) Radio Beacon. March 15. E.S.B. 7209/67.
(33/67) Diesel Alternator Sets. March 15. E.S.B. 7210/67.
Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
(34/67) Electrodes. March 17. E.S.B. 7213/67.
(34/67) Automotive Equipment. March 17. E.S.B. 7214/67.

NETHERLANDS

(33/67) Road Works for Directorate of Waterways. March 21. E.S.B. 7230/67.

NEW ZEALAND

(35/67) Cable and Cable Boxes for Municipal Electricity Department, Napier. March 9. E.S.B. 7553/67.*
(33/67) Transformers for New Zealand Electricity Department. April 11. E.S.B. 6708/67.*
(35/67) Filtration Plant for New Zealand Steel Ltd. (Prequalification.) E.S.B. 7565/67.

PAKISTAN

Directorate of Supply, Dacca:
(31/67) Boiler Tubes and Steam Pipes. March 9. E.S.B. 6396/67.*
(32/67) Laboratory Equipment. March 25. E.S.B. 6395/67.*
(32/67) Spare Parts for Recording and Editing Machine. March 8. E.S.B. 6605/67.
(32/67) Portable Asphalt Plant. March 13. E.S.B. 6611/67.*
(34/67) Nylon Twine. March 28. E.S.B. 6797/67.
(34/67) Sound Amplifying Apparatus. March 15. E.S.B. 6798/67.
(34/67) Wood Working Machinery Spare Parts. March 8. E.S.B. 7201/67.
(35/67) Oil Tank Bogie Wagons for East Pakistan Railway Board. March 28. E.S.B. 7569/67.

PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF

National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority:
(31/67) Construction of Feeder Mains. March 28. E.S.B. 6722/67.*
(33/67) Construction of Feeder Main. March 23. E.S.B. 6711/67.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(35/67) Hand Tools. March 10. E.S.B. 7528/67.*
(35/67) Geometrical Instruments. March 14. E.S.B. 7530/67.*
(35/67) Loadmeters. March 10. E.S.B. 7531/67.*
(35/67) Circular Saws; Belt Sander. March 14. E.S.B. 7532/67.*
(35/67) Stainless Steel Tables. March 14. E.S.B. 7533/67.*
(35/67) Water Trucks. March 10. E.S.B. 7526/67.*
(35/67) Platform Trucks. March 10. E.S.B. 7525/67.*
(35/67) Water Trucks. March 10. E.S.B. 7527/67.*
(32/67) Filtration Plant for Cape Town City Council. May 26. E.S.B. 6755/67.
State Tender Board:
(34/67) Semiconductor Sets. April 12. E.S.B. 7266/67.*
(34/67) Chemicals. March 13. E.S.B. 7263/67.*
(34/67) Cranes. March 9. E.S.B. 7278/67.*
(34/67) Concrete Mixers. March 9. E.S.B. 7257/67.*
(35/67) Control Equipment for Taxiway Lighting. March 9. E.S.B. 7260/67.*

SPAIN

(34/67) Gravure Rotary Press for Ministerio de Hacienda. March 20. E.S.B. 7294/67.
(35/67) Terephthalic Acid Plant for Ministerio de Industria. April 1. E.S.B. 7544/67.
Ministerio de Obras Publicas:
(31/67) Construction Projects. Closing dates up to March 8. E.S.B. 6372/67.
(33/67) Construction of Dam. March 8. E.S.B. 6701/67.

SUDAN

Central Electricity and Water Corporation:
(34/67) Switchgear. March 28. E.S.B. 7286/67.*
(34/67) Aluminium Conductors. March 14. E.S.B. 7287/67.*
(34/67) Galvanized Steel Earth-Stay Wire. March 29. E.S.B. 7288/67.*
(34/67) Transformers. April 10. E.S.B. 7289/67.*
(34/67) Pipe Fittings and Valves. March 13. E.S.B. 7279/67.*
(36/67) Cable. April 1. E.S.B. 7579/67.*
(36/67) Insulators. March 12. E.S.B. 7580/67.*
(36/67) Ferrules. March 15. E.S.B. 7582/67.*
(36/67) Electricity Meters. April 6. E.S.B. 7583/67.*
(36/67) Pipes and Fittings. April 12. E.S.B. 7581/67.*
(35/67) Linseed Oil for Controller of Stores. March 9. E.S.B. 7259/67.
Sudan Railways:
(35/67) Soap. March 29. E.S.B. 7547/67.*
(35/67) Wagon Under-frames. March 27. E.S.B. 7546/67.*
(36/67) Mobile Crane. March 30. E.S.B. 7578/67.*
(36/67) Ventilating Fans. March 28. E.S.B. 7577/67.*

Wormgear speed reducers specially designed for agitator drives, being prepared for shipment at the Milnrow gear plant of John Holroyd & Co. Ltd. These units weighing over 1½ tons each are part of an order for North America, where they will be used in the treatment of paper mill effluent. To withstand the erosive working conditions special paint finishes have been applied to the gear case.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(33/67) Construction of Factory for Public Organization for the Execution of Industrial Projects. March 28. E.S.B. 6870/67.

THAILAND

(31/67) Surgical Dressings for Department of Medical Services. March 16. E.S.B. 6681/67.
(33/67) Steel Bars for Directorate of Air Engineering. March 23. E.S.B. 6671/67.*
State Railway of Thailand:
(31/67) Steel Plate. March 17. E.S.B. 6677/67.
(32/67) Train Lighting Generators. March 10. E.S.B. 6680/67.*
(35/67) Steel. March 17. E.S.B. 7558/67.
(35/67) Batteries for Telephone Organization of Thailand. March 10. E.S.B. 7557/67.

TURKEY

(33/67) Trolley Bus System for ESHOT Genel Mudurlugu. March 14. E.S.B. 7231/67.*
(36/67) Electronic Circuitry Elements for PTT Administration. March 15. E.S.B. 7591/67.*
(36/67) Pipes and Fittings for Dairy Plant for Turkish Milk Industries Corporation. March 17. E.S.B. 7595/67.*

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

(36/67) Chromium Oxide Paste for Egyptian Railways. March 25. E.S.B. 7584/67.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(36/67) Gantry Cranes for United States Corps of Engineers, Little Rock. April 4. E.S.B. 7593/67.

URUGUAY

State Oil and Alcohol Monopoly:
(33/67) Iron Ore. March 16. E.S.B. 6754/67.
(33/67) Conveyor Belts and Accessories. March 16. E.S.B. 6752/67.

ZAMBIA

(31/67) Surgical Gloves for Central Supply and Tender Board. March 10. E.S.B. 6370/67.*

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for firms outside London is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. *(Addresses on page 555 of this issue.)*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of some of the inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, market reports etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

Further information about these and copies of the Bulletins in which they appeared may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) at 2s. per copy. Remittance with order, please. Please quote the number in brackets, the country and commodity in all inquiries.

(32/67) EFTA Documentation. C.R.E. 16733/G.

Aden
(31/67) Agency inquiry for cottons; electrical appliances; foodstuffs; travel goods. E.S.B. 3768/67.

Australia
(34/67) Agency inquiry for plastic valves. E.S.B. 34108/66.
(36/67) Agency inquiry for confectionery. E.S.B. 7799/67.
(36/67) Agency inquiry for vinyl tiles. E.S.B. 7720/67.
(31/67) Inquiry for ceramics; giftware; glassware. E.S.B. 6458/67.
(34/67) Inquiry for protective coating processes and equipment – further information. E.S.B. 861/67.

Austria
(31/67) Agency inquiry for paint spraying equipment; pressure washing equipment; steam pressure cleaners. E.S.B. 6954/67.
(32/67) Agency inquiry for boilers; heaters. E.S.B. 6908/67.
(31/67) Inquiry for cutlery; household goods; field glasses; leatherware; radios; toys – further information. E.S.B. 26190/66.

Bahrain
(31/67) Inquiry for furnishings; furniture; giftware; tableware. E.S.B. 6957/67.

Belgium
(34/67) Inquiry in respect of constructional projects – further information. E.S.B. 4283/67.

Bolivia
(32/67) Inquiry for laundry machinery. E.S.B. 5717/67.

Brazil
(33/67) Inquiry for printing machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 6922/67.

Brunei
(31/67) Inquiry for toys. E.S.B. 6846/67.

Canada
(32/67) Agency inquiry for air pollution equipment; sewage treatment plant. E.S.B. 6490/67.
(33/67) Agency inquiry for building supplies; herbicides and insecticides; industrial supplies; laboratory supplies; mining and quarrying plant and equipment; safety equipment and supplies. E.S.B. 6953/67.
(33/67) Agency inquiry for florists' supplies; herbicides, insecticides and fertilizers; pet supplies; plant pots. E.S.B. 7321/67.
(35/67) Agency inquiry for air treatment equipment; pumps and valves; water pollution treatment equipment. E.S.B. 7741/67.
(33/67) Inquiry for commercial fishing equipment. E.S.B. 7170/67.
(33/67) Hotel accommodation during the Universal and International Exhibition (EXPO '67), Montreal. E.S.B. 848/67.

†For further details on the 'Export Services Bulletin' see page 536.

(34/67) Inquiry for boat accessories. E.S.B. 7411/67.
(34/67) Inquiry for miniature gas turbines. E.S.B. 3771/67.
(36/67) Inquiry for instructional aids; laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 7772/67.
(36/67) Inquiry for ornamental iron products. E.S.B. 7497/67.
(36/67) Agency inquiry for engineers' tools; heating and plumbing items; machine tools. E.S.B. 38422/66.

Cuba
(32/67) Inquiry in respect of plantation machinery. E.S.B. 46753/66.

Dubai
(35/67) Inquiry for furnishing fabrics. E.S.B. 7643/67.

Fiji
(33/67) Agency inquiry for lifts. E.S.B. 7073/67.

Finland
(32/67) Agency inquiry for crockery; glassware. E.S.B. 6897/67.

France
(31/67) Agency inquiry for cuff-links; ties. E.S.B. 6872/67.
(31/67) Agency inquiry for television system. E.S.B. 6578/67.
(34/67) Agency inquiry for builders' supplies. E.S.B. 7332/67.
(35/67) Agency inquiry for bakery machinery; chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing machinery; food industry manufacturing machinery; paint manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 7641/67.
(32/67) Inquiry for building materials; E.S.B. 2059/67.
(34/67) Inquiry for railway equipment. E.S.B. 7322/67.
(35/67) Inquiry for building materials and supplies. E.S.B. 7749/67.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(31/67) Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics. E.S.B. 6959/67.
(32/67) Agency inquiry for chemical products; packaging materials. E.S.B. 1465/67.
(32/67) Agency inquiry for suitings. E.S.B. 6935/67.
(31/67) Inquiry for paper cup making machinery. E.S.B. 6496/67.
(36/67) Agreement on restriction of certain textile imports from Hong Kong. C.R.E. 1754/2/G.

Greece
(34/67) Inquiry for prefabricated buildings. E.S.B. 5894/67.
(36/67) Colouring of plastic containers for food and beverages. C.R.E. 902/5/G.

Guatemala
(32/67) Inquiry for boiler tube and fittings. E.S.B. 6457/67.
(32/67) Inquiry for sheet metal galvanizing plant. E.S.B. 6801/67.

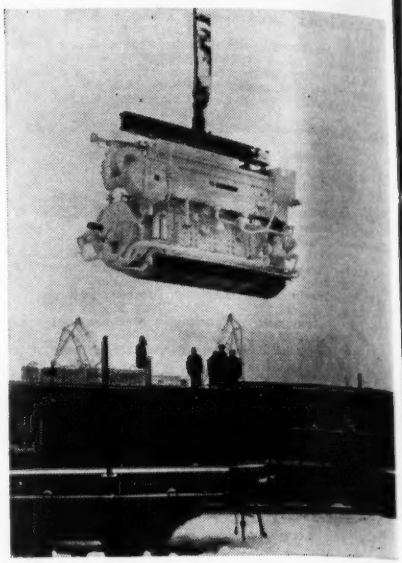
India
(32/67) Inquiry for rolling mill plant. E.S.B. 6941/67.
(32/67) Industrial Development. E.S.B. 6892/67.

Iran
(34/67) Inquiry for dairy equipment. E.S.B. 6551/67.

Iraq
(34/67) Inquiry for asbestos yarn; polythene yarn; weaving machines. E.S.B. 7475/67.

Irish Republic
(32/67) Agency inquiry for fabrics; linings. E.S.B. 7064/67.

Israel
(34/67) Agency inquiry for chemicals; food machinery. E.S.B. 7474/67.
(34/67) Agency inquiry for fish. E.S.B. 7464/67.
(35/67) Agency inquiry for control equipment; metal working machinery; measuring instruments; tools. E.S.B. 7712/67.
(35/67) Agency inquiry for domestic electrical appliances. E.S.B. 7728/67.
(36/67) Agency inquiry for bearings. E.S.B. 7795/67.



Seen being lowered into Finland's first geared propulsion icebreaking tug is one of two Ruston 1506 horse power main propulsion diesel engines. This twin screw 14 knot vessel will provide a 25 ton pull for docking large tankers at the owners' Neste Oy, new oil refinery near Helsinki. The fully automated Ruston main engines also drive two large capacity fire fighting pumps; these also power port and starboard bow jets, giving considerable improvement to the vessel's manoeuvrability.

(36/67) Agency inquiry for measuring instruments. E.S.B. 7773/67.
(36/67) Inquiry for contraceptives; cosmetic items; steel wool; toys. E.S.B. 7710/67.

Italy
(31/67) Agency inquiry for technical books. E.S.B. 6921/67.
(34/67) Agency inquiry for footboards for automatic doors. E.S.B. 7106/67.
(36/67) Agency inquiry for ball valves. E.S.B. 7790/67.
(31/67) Inquiry for automobile components. E.S.B. 6923/67.
(34/67) Inquiry for industrial raw materials; metals and alloys. E.S.B. 7472/67.
(35/67) Inquiry for manganese steel. E.S.B. 7723/67.

Jamaica
(31/67) Agency inquiry for cartons; cellulose film; filling and sealing machines; paper. E.S.B. 6925/67.
(32/67) Agency inquiry for footwear. E.S.B. 6934/67.
(36/67) Agency inquiry for alarm systems; safes; strong rooms; strong room doors. E.S.B. 7854/67.

Jordan
(33/67) Agency inquiry for air treatment equipment; water treatment equipment. E.S.B. 7488/67.
(31/67) Inquiry for coffee grinding machines. E.S.B. 6880/67.

Kenya
(31/67) Agency inquiry for automotive parts and accessories; building materials and hardware; clothing; electrical accessories and appliances; miscellaneous sundries; textiles. E.S.B. 6472/67.
(34/67) Agency inquiry for rice processing machinery. E.S.B. 6466/67.

Kuwait
(33/67) Inquiry for generators. E.S.B. 5301/67.

Mauritius
(34/67) Inquiry for clothing; handkerchiefs; household linen; toilet preparations and cosmetics. E.S.B. 7065/67.

Mexico
(32/67) Inquiry for engineering designs; forging plant. E.S.B. 6861/67.

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Morocco
(34/67) Inquiry for motel furniture and equipment. E.S.B. 1733/67.

New Zealand
(32/67) Agency inquiry for pistons and piston rings. E.S.B. 7059/67.

Nicaragua
(35/67) Agency inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 2598/67.

Norway
(33/67) Agency inquiry for adhesive plaster; first-aid dressings. E.S.B. 6404/67.
(33/67) Inquiry for shoes. E.S.B. 6589/67.

Pakistan
(33/67) Agency inquiry for chemicals; china clay; dyes; tanning materials; textile machinery and parts. E.S.B. 37065/66.
(34/67) Inquiry for steel products. E.S.B. 7187/67.
(35/67) Inquiry for wool spinning and scouring plant. E.S.B. 7634/67.

Peru
(34/67) Inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 7018/67.

Philippines, Republic of the
(31/67) Inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 5587/67.
(31/67) Inquiry for diesel engines. E.S.B. 6955/67.

Poland
(33/67) Inquiry for slide fastener manufacturing machinery; tool manufacturing machinery. E.S.B. 48595/66.

Portugal
(32/67) Inquiry for construction materials; powered tools. E.S.B. 1353/67.
(35/67) Inquiry for leather scrap. E.S.B. 7697/67.

Saudi Arabia
(31/67) Inquiry for radio and communication equipment. E.S.B. 6951/67.

Singapore
(32/67) Agency inquiry for electric motors; generators; switchgear; transformers. E.S.B. 10186/65.
(32/67) Agency inquiry for photographic equipment; radiograms; tape recorders; television receivers. E.S.B. 43861/66.

South Africa
(34/67) Agency inquiry for printing machines. E.S.B. 7055/67.
(35/67) Agency inquiry for audio-visual teaching aids. E.S.B. 6568/67.
(35/67) Agency inquiry for industrial appliances. E.S.B. 7701/67.
(36/67) Inquiry for label making machinery. E.S.B. 7055/67.
(36/67) Manufacture under licence - boring tools and rigs; concrete mixers and batching plants. E.S.B. 7470/67.

Sweden
(31/67) Agency inquiry for electric cable. E.S.B. 6438/67.

Switzerland
(33/67) Agency inquiry for welding electrodes. E.S.B. 7318/67.
(34/67) Agency inquiry for office equipment. E.S.B. 7367/67.
(35/67) Agency inquiry for pig iron. E.S.B. 7632/67.
(34/67) Inquiry for crockery; cutlery; glassware; hollowware; miscellaneous consumer goods. E.S.B. 7351/67.
(34/67) Inquiry for steel. E.S.B. 7423/67.

Syrian Arab Republic
(32/67) Inquiry for tractor spare parts. E.S.B. 6946/67.

Thailand
(34/67) Inquiry for foodstuffs; household appliances; kitchen utensils. E.S.B. 7051/67.

Turkey
(33/67) Inquiry in respect of cement factory construction project. E.S.B. 4948/67.

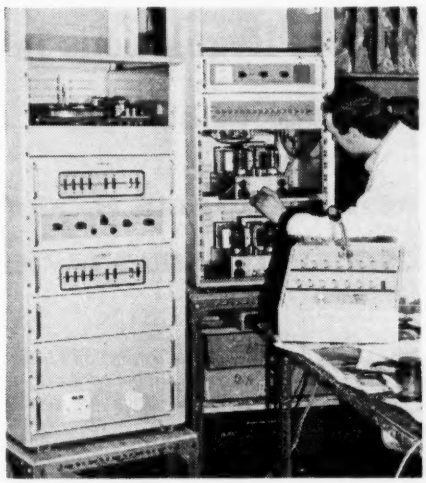
Uganda
(31/67) Agency inquiry for clothing; cutlery; hardware; office furniture and equipment; textiles. E.S.B. 6952/67.
(31/67) Inquiry for plastic strip; plastic welding equipment. E.S.B. 6924/67.
(35/67) Inquiry for omnibus spare parts and accessories. E.S.B. 7775/67.

United States of America
(35/67) Agency inquiry for glass; glazing products; paint; paint brushes. E.S.B. 7613/67.
(31/67) Inquiry for carpets. E.S.B. 6855/67.
(32/67) Inquiry for chinaware; glassware. E.S.B. 6553/67.
(32/67) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 6917/67.
(32/67) Inquiry for hydraulic hose. E.S.B. 7132/67.
(32/67) Inquiry for machine tools. E.S.B. 6559/67, E.S.B. 6871/67.
(32/67) Inquiry for wire. E.S.B. 7061/67.
(34/67) Manufacture under licence in Britain – hoist. E.S.B. 6115/67.
(36/67) Inquiry for magnet cores. E.S.B. 7095/67.

Venezuela
(31/67) Agency inquiry for steel sheets. E.S.B. 6575/67.

Vietnam
(33/67) Inquiry for gas cookers; refrigerators; television and radio receivers; washing machines. E.S.B. 5868/67.

Zambia
(32/67) Agency inquiry for textile machinery and accessories; warp knitted fabrics; yarns. E.S.B. 6987/67.
(32/67) Decimal currency 1968. C.R.E. 15899/G.



An engineer carrying out final tests on a Magneta communications system for Valco School in Ghana. Providing voice communication, tape or record programmes to any or all classrooms, the system, made by Magneta (BVC) Limited at their Fulham works, also provides overriding fire alarm signals, a master clock system and telephone links through a 21-line switchboard.

Market Information

for businessmen going abroad

To business travellers abroad economy of time is a vital factor. In important centres in all overseas countries there are British Commercial Diplomatic Officers who are ready to assist and save valuable time by advising on local market conditions for all kinds of products in which visitors are interested, by providing information about customs duties and import regulations, by helping to find suitable agents or representatives and in various other ways.

All businessmen going abroad are urged to make use of these facilities. If they will first consult the Export Services Branch, any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or the Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland, arrangements can be made for the appropriate officers in the countries they intend to visit to be furnished in advance with details of their requirements.

Get in touch with

Export Services Branch, Board of Trade

HILLGATE HOUSE, 35 OLD BAILEY, LONDON E.C.4. TELEPHONE: CITY 5757

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Modification to the Common Tariff in respect of certain types of aircraft

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* (European Economic Community) No. 246, of December 31, 1966, contains the text of a series of Decisions taken by the Council to suspend totally the Common Tariff in respect of aircraft with an unladen weight greater than 15,000 kilos and in respect of certain materials and equipment used in their maintenance and repair. The items concerned are given below.

Tariff Item No.	Description of goods	Period of Suspension of Duty
	Decision No. 66/743/CEE	
88.02 B II c & d	Aircraft of more than 15,000 kg. . .	January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1969
	Decision No. 66/746/CEE	
ex 44.15	Wood panels faced on each side with aluminium sheet, for use on aircraft . .	January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967
ex 62.05	Escape chutes and passenger life saving jackets for aircraft equipment . .	
ex 73.24	Containers for the pressurisation of aircraft.	
ex 89.05	Life saving floats for aircraft equipment .	
	Decision No. 66/747/CEE	
ex 88.05 B	Ground flying trainers for aircraft of more than 15,000 kg.	January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1968

Decision No. 66/744/CEE suspends the Common Customs Tariff for certain products to be used for maintenance or repair purposes on aircraft of a tare weight of more than 15,000 Kg.

An unofficial translation of the lists of products concerned is given below. The Common Customs Tariff duties on the goods listed in Table I are totally suspended for the period January 1, 1967, to December 31, 1969, and on those in Table II for the period January 1, 1967, to December 31, 1968.

The French text of all these decisions may be seen on application to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

Decision No. 66/744/CEE: List of products eligible for total suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duties when used for maintenance or repair purposes on aircraft of a tare weight of more than 15,000 Kg (1).

TABLE I

Tariff Heading	Description of goods
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in heading Nos. 39.01 to 39.06: ex E. Of other materials: articles for technical uses and structural elements.
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber: B. other: I. Articles for technical uses.
68.13	Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof (for example, asbestos board, thread and fabric; asbestos clothing, asbestos jointing), reinforced or not, other than goods falling within heading No. 68.14; mixtures with a basis of asbestos and mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate, and articles of such mixtures: B. Articles of asbestos: III other.
68.14	Friction material (segments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other materials.
ex 68.16	Articles of stone or of other mineral substances (including articles of peat), not elsewhere specified or included: filters, washers and other articles of agglomerated carbon or graphite.
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel.
73.32	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel.
73.35	Springs and leaves for springs of iron or steel.
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel: ex B. other: collars, flanges and gripping or fixing devices; devices for stowing freight.
76.07	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of aluminium.
76.16	Other articles of aluminium: B. Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, spiked cramps, studs, spikes and the like; bolts, nuts, screws and similar articles; washers and spring washers.
83.07	Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22): B other.
84.07	Water wheels, water turbines and other water engines, including regulators therefor.
84.08	Other engines and motors: B. Gas turbines: II. other. C. other engines and motors. D. Parts: II. other.
84.10	Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds: B. other pumps.
84.11	Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like: A. Pumps and compressors: II. other. C. Fans, blowers and the like.
ex 84.15	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other): compression type refrigeration installations, specially designed for cooling the air in aircraft.
84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilizing, pasteurizing, steaming, drying, evaporating, vapourizing, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical: C. Heat exchange units.
84.18	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases. D. other: II. Filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) for liquids or gases.
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors (for example, lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferics), not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23: ex C. other: Screw jacks.
84.59	Machinery and mechanical appliances (except those suitable for use solely or principally as parts of other machines or apparatus), not falling within any other heading of this Chapter: ex E. other: air humidifiers and dehumidifiers; engine starters, propellor governors and servo mechanisms.
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves.
84.62	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings.
84.63	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings: B. other.
84.64	Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material (for example, asbestos, felt and paper-board) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes, tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings.
84.65	Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter.
85.01	Electrical goods of the following descriptions: generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, inductors.
85.04	Electric accumulators: B. other.
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs and glow plugs); dynamos and cut-outs for use in conjunction therewith.

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods
85.14	Microphones and stands therefor; loud-speakers; audiofrequency electric amplifiers.
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including those incorporating gramophones) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus: A. Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including those incorporating gramophones) and television cameras: I. Transmitters. II. Transmitter-receivers. ex III. Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer, *excluding radio-broadcasting or television apparatus.* B. other apparatus. ex C. Parts *of the apparatus mentioned above.*
85.17	Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus (such as bells, sirens, indicator panels, burglar and fire alarms), other than those of heading No. 85.09 or 85.16.
85.18	Electrical capacitors, fixed or variable.
85.19	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lamp-holders, terminals, terminal strips and junction boxes): resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors; rheostatic, inductance, motor driven and vibrating contact automatic voltage regulators; switch-boards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels.
85.20	Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flashbulbs: A. Filament lamps. B. Discharge lamps, including gas-filled dual lamps.
85.21	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photocells crystal diodes, crystal triodes and other crystal valves (for example, transistors); mounted piezo-electric crystals: A. Valves and tubes. B. Photocells, including photo-transistors. D. Mounted piezo-electric crystals.
85.22	Electrical goods and apparatus (except those suitable for use solely or principally as parts of other machines or apparatus), not falling within any other heading of this Chapter: C. other.
85.28	Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus, not being goods falling within any of the preceding headings of this Chapter.
ex 90.14	Surveying (including photo-grammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders: instruments for air navigation and meteorology; compasses; rangefinders.
90.23	Hydrometers and similar instruments; thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, recording or not; any combination of these instruments: C. other.
90.24	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature (for example pressure gauges, thermostats, level gauges, flow meters, heat meters, automatic ovendraught regulators), not being articles falling within heading No. 90.14.
90.28	Electrical measuring, checking, analyzing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus.
90.29	Parts or accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading No. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 or 90.28.
91.06	Time switches with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor.
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks with or without sound-heads: A. Sound recorders and reproducers: I. Sound recorders.
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof: ex A. Specially designed for aircraft: seats specially designed for the crew. seats for passengers, incorporating an oxygen-distributing device.

TABLE II

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds: Ex. C. Tyre cases (outer covers), tyre flaps and reinforced cycle tyres: Aircraft tyre-cases of the following types: 44"—12 ply. 15.00—16—14 ply. 36 x 10.75—16.5—16 ply. 24 x 7.25—12—10 ply.

(1) This suspension is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

Duty-free import of aircraft tyres

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 246, dated December 31, 1966, contains the text of Decision No. 66/745/CEE taken by the Council of the European Economic Community, opening and allocating a Community tariff quota for the duty-free import of tyres to be used on DC8, DC9 and Boeing aircraft. The quota, which is for 982,000 units of account, has been allocated as follows:

	Units of account
West Germany	300,000
France	6,000
Italy	224,000
Netherlands	332,000
Belgium and Luxembourg	120,000

The French text of this Decision may be seen on application to the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

Further translations of EEC and EURATOM regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC and EURATOM Regulations are now available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HMSO, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.E.1.

Regulation	Description	Price
84/66	To amend the nomenclature in respect of certain pigmeat products as given in Annexes II A and B to the Council's Regulation No. 85/63	10d. (1s. 1d.)
87/66	In respect of the non-fixing of the additional amount for eggs in shell from Finland	8d. (11d.)
89/66	Fixing reference prices for outdoor table grapes	5d. (8d.)
93/66	Amending Regulation No. 63/64 on calculation of imported prices for adult bovine cattle	5d. (8d.)
94/66	Amending Regulation No. 7/64 of January 29, 1964, which laid down the list of communes in the frontier zones on either side of the common frontier between France and other Member States, and which was made in application of Article 3 of the Council's Regulation No. 3/64 of December 18, 1963, prescribing Annexes to the Council's Regulation No. 36/63 in respect of social security of frontier workers	8d. (11d.)
95/66	Amending the Commission's Regulation No. 117/65 of July 16, 1965, laying down in application of Article 3 of the Council's Regulation No. 38/64 on the freedom of movement of workers within the Community, the list of the communes in the frontier zones established on either side of the frontier common to certain Member States	8d. (11d.)
100/66	Concerning arrangements for a survey of wages in road transport	8d. (11d.)
102/66	Fixing an adjusting coefficient to be applied to the market price of tomatoes class II produce for calculating the entry price	5d. (8d.)
105/66	Amending the annex to Regulation No. 37/65 laying down criteria for determining the c.i.f. prices for cereals, flour, groats and meal	5d. (8d.)
107/66	Continuing for the 1966/67 season Regulation No. 113/65 on monthly increases in the target and intervention prices for rice	5d. (8d.)
111/66	Authorizing the French Republic, the Kingdom of Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany to take special intervention measures in the beef and veal sector	8d. (11d.)
7/66/EURATOM	Laying down the list of places in respect of which a transport allowance may be granted, the maximum amount of such allowance and the means whereby it is granted	8d. (11d.)

Temporary suspension of import duties in the common tariff

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 17, 1967, contained, on page 468, a notice about Decision No. 66/742 of December 22, 1966, suspending the EEC Common Tariff for certain items for the period January 1, 1967, to December 31, 1967. The list of goods concerned should be amended as follows:

Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of Duty
ex 29.13 E	16 α : 17 α-Epoxy-3β- hydroxy-16β-methylpregn-5-en- 20-one	6%
ex 29.13 G III	Decachloropentacyclo [5 : 2 : 1 : $0^{2,6}$: $0^{3,9}$: $0^{5,8}$] decan-4-one	10%
ex 29.14 A II (c) 5	16 : 17-Epoxy-3β-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	6%
ex 29.14 A II (c) 5	17α : 21-Dihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1 : 4 : 9 (11) -triene-3 : 210-dione 21-acetate	9%
38.08 A	Rosin (including the products known as 'brais résineux')	31%

Application of common agricultural policy to glucose and lactose

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 17, 1967, contained, on page 468, a notice about Regulation No. 189/66/CEE issued by the Council of the European Economic Communities relating to the extension to chemically pure glucose and lactose of the system established under the common organization of agricultural markets for the other types of glucose and lactose.

The unofficial translation of this Regulation appeared on the following page (469) after the notice about food preservatives.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Agreement on restriction of certain textile imports from Hong Kong

AN AGREEMENT was signed in Hong Kong on January 11, 1967, between representatives of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and of Hong Kong on measures to be undertaken by the Hong Kong Government to restrain the export of certain woven cotton textiles to Germany. The agreement will be valid from November 1, 1966, to December 31, 1969, and will cover the following groups:

1. Grey fabrics
2. Outerwear
3. Overalls and slacks
4. Shirts
5. Nightwear
6. Handkerchiefs
7. Towels

Export quantities were agreed as follows:

November 1, 1966, to December 31, 1967 – 77,000,000 sq. yds.
January 1, 1968, to December 31, 1968 – 66,650,000 sq. yds.
January 1, 1969, to December 31, 1969 – 67,650,000 sq. yds.

The items to be restrained account for approximately two-thirds of Hong Kong's current trade in cotton textiles with the Federal Republic. Hong Kong exports of cotton textiles for re-export from Germany after processing are excluded from the restraint arrangements.

In order to ensure flexible application, the agreement provides for the transfer of quotas from one group of goods to another and from one period of the agreement to another.

The text of the agreement in English may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

GERMAN BUYING MISSIONS IN BRITAIN

A mission representing German furniture interests has been visiting Britain under the auspices of the British Furniture Manufacturers' Export Club and the British National Export Council. They are seen here at the International Furniture Show in London, where, on the exhibition stand of Myers' Beds, Mr. Roger Myer (right) shows one of the products to Frau Annakatrin Mueller of Albert Mueller, Herr Hugo Mann of Mann Mobel-und Einrichtungshaus KG, and Herr Dieter Kost of Stuttgarter Wohnkultur.

On February 13 seven senior representatives of major British car component manufacturers arrived in West Germany as part of 'Autocomponents Germany', a group selling exercise organized by the European Components Service of BNEC Export Council for Europe. The BNEC, with the Society of Laundry Engineers and Allied Trades Ltd., is also organizing an inward mission from West Germany of purchasers of laundry machinery, beginning April 23.

DENMARK

Tariff changes

THE DANISH authorities have announced the following tariff changes which became effective from December 31, 1966.

Tariff Number	Commodity	Old Rate of Duty	Duty rate from December 31, 1966
Ex 08.01	Bananas	5%	Free
Ex 08.01	Pineapples	12½	Free
Ex 09.04	Pepper and pimento, put up for retail sale	10%	5%
Ex 09.06	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, put up for retail sale	10%	5%
Ex 10.06	Rice, except rice in the husk, husked rice and broken rice	10%	5%
18.03	Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block), whether or not defatted	kg 20 Øre	Free
18.05	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	kg 22 Øre	Free
Ex 20.01	Chutney	18%	10%
Ex 21.02	Extracts, essences or concentrates of tea	10%	Free
Ex 41.02	Pretanned bovine cattle hides (including buffalo hides) imported by tanneries for subsequent tanning	10%	Free
Ex 43.02	Furskins, including pieces and cuttings of such skins, of the following kind: Persianer, astrakhan, breitschwanz and similar skins, skins of Indian, Chinese, Mongolian and Tibetan lambs; skins of Yemen, Mongolian and Tibetan goats and kids; and squirrels' skins	3%	Free
Ex 73.17	Tubes and pipes, of cast iron, with an internal diameter of over 145 mm.	5%	Free
Ex 73.20	Chill-cast tube and pipe fittings of iron and steel, with an internal diameter of over 145 mm.	5%	Free
Ex 85.01	Synchronous motors, applied for time switches (heading No. 91.06), provided that similar goods are not manufactured, or are manufactured in small quantities only, in Denmark	12%	Free
Ex 85.11	Electric induction and dielectric heating equipment of a kind used in metallurgy or in the ceramic and glass-making industries; and parts thereof	10%	Free
Ex 90.28	Densitometers for measuring colour or black/white density in graphic reproduction materials, provided that similar goods are not manufactured, or are manufactured in small quantities only, in Denmark	10%	Free
Ex 90.29	Driving gear with winder or synchronous motor, for registrating instruments and apparatus	8%	Free

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

Global quotas for 1966/67

THE DANISH AUTHORITIES have established the following Global Quotas commencing January 1, 1967. This notice replaces that published on page 309 of the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 29, 1966.

Quota No.	Heading in the Customs Tariff	Commodity	Quota (1,000 Kr.)
726	ex 20.01 ex 02.06	Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, dried or smoked	800
731	04.02	Milk powder for industrial use	Unrestricted licensing
729	04.06	Natural honey	3,000
787	ex 06.01	Tulip, narcissus and hyacinth bulbs	5,750
734 775-778	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables	Unrestricted licensing on a seasonal basis
779	ex 07.02 ex 07.03	Vegetables, frozen of temporarily preserved for industrial use	Unrestricted licensing
773	ex 08.06	Apples, pears, fresh	Unrestricted licensing on a seasonal basis
780	ex 08.07	Cherries, fresh	Unrestricted licensing on a seasonal basis
781	ex 08.07 ex 08.08 ex 08.09	Plums, berries and netted melons, fresh	Unrestricted licensing on a seasonal basis
740	ex 11.01	Wheat flour for use in export industries, etc.	Unrestricted licensing
741	ex 11.01 ex 11.02	Semolina for manufacture of macaroni and cornflour for manufacture of baking aids	Unrestricted licensing
742	ex 07.06	Manioc root, arrowroot, sweet potatoes, etc., roots and tubers with large content of starch or inulin	200
795	ex 11.05 ex 11.06 ex 11.08 ex 11.09	Flour, meal and flakes of potato, and flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot and other roots and tubers, ground maize, rice, manioc, tapioca and arrowroot, starch inulin, gluten and gluten flour, for industrial use	Unrestricted licensing
748	ex 12.01	Rapeseed and colza seed	100

Quota No.	Heading in the Customs Tariff	Commodity	Quota (1,000 Kr.)
783	16.01 ex 16.02	Sausages, meat preserves, meat wares, etc., except pate de foie gras	1,500
798	ex 17.01 ex 17.02 ex 17.03 ex 17.04 ex 17.05	Sugar and sugar solutions for special purposes	Unrestricted licensing
757	19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products	1,100
858	ex 07.02 ex 07.03 ex 20.02	Vegetables, frozen, prepared or preserved, to be used in preparing food for consumption in aircraft	Unrestricted licensing
785	ex 07.02 ex 07.03 ex 20.02	Vegetables, frozen, prepared or preserved, other than for industrial and special purposes	5,750
760	ex 08.11 ex 20.06 ex 20.07	Fruit pulp and juice of apples, pears, cherries and plums, berries for industrial use	According to demand having regard to the size of the crop
786	ex 20.03 ex 20.06 ex 20.07	The following types of fruit, prepared or preserved, for non-industrial purposes: pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures containing 30% or more by weight of such fruit – irrespective of the size of the containers. Apples, plums, red currants, white currants and black currants and mixtures containing such fruit in containers of a gross weight of over 2 kg. Juice of apples, pears, cherries, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red currants, white currants and black currants, and mixtures containing such fruit juices	1,150
851	ex 20.02 ex 20.07	Baby food	500
852	20.02	Ready-cooked dishes containing vegetables	500
859	ex 11.05	Mashed potato in powder form	600
860	ex 09.01	Raw coffee	56,000
861	ex 09.01	Roasted coffee	5,000

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

Import licensing

THE FOLLOWING list shows the commodities for which import licences are required on entry to Denmark and supersedes that published on pages 906/907 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 22, 1966.

Customs Tariff No.	Commodity
Ex 01.02	Live animals of the bovine species *except* breeding animals.
Ex 01.04	Live sheep and goats *except* breeding animals.
Ex 01.05	Live poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) *except* breeding animals.
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03, 01.04 fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.02	Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (*except* liver), fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.03	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine.
02.05	Unrendered pig fat free of lean meat and unrendered poultry fat, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
Ex 02.06	Meat and edible meat offals of the animals falling within heading Nos. 01.01, 01.02, 01.03 and 01.04 (*except* poultry liver) salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
Ex 03.03	Oysters except spat.
04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened.
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened.
04.03	Butter.
04.05	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not.
04.06	Natural honey.
Ex 06.01	Bulbs, dormant, in growth or in flower of the following kind: hyacinths, narcissus and tulipa.
06.03	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.
Ex 07.01	The following vegetables, fresh or chilled: gherkins and cucumbers; celery and celeriac, cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts and cabbages; carrots, horse-radish and beetroot; potatoes *except* seed potatoes; sweet capsicum (capsicum grossum); leeks and onions except onions for planting with a maximum cross section of 21 mm; spinach, chichory (cichorium intybus) and lettuce (lactuca sativa) tomatoes and peas.
Ex 07.02	The following vegetables (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing: asparagus, beans, red cabbage, spinach and peas and mixtures containing any of these vegetables.
Ex 07.03	The following vegetables, provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption: gherkins and cucumbers; celery and celeriac; cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts and cabbages; carrots, horse-radish and beetroot; potatoes, sweet capsicum (capsicum grossum); leeks and onions; spinach, chicory (cichorium intybus) and lettuce (lactuca sativa); tomatoes and peas; mixtures containing any of these vegetables.
Ex 07.06	Marrow of sago palm; manioc, arrowroot, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch and inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; *except* salep and Jerusalem artichokes.
Ex 08.06	Apples, pears, fresh.
Ex 08.07	Cherries and plums of all kinds, fresh.
Ex 08.08	The following berries, fresh: raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, white, red and black currants.
Ex 08.09	Netted melons, fresh.
Ex 08.10	The following fruits (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar: pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures containing at least 30 per cent by weight of any of these fruits – irrespective of the size of the packings. Apples, plums of all kinds, red and white currants and black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits in packings with a gross weight of more than 2 kgs. each.
Ex 08.11	The following fruits provisionally preserved in brine, sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption: apples, pears, plums of all kinds, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red and white currants and black currants and mixtures containg any of these fruits.
Ex 09.01	Coffee, whether or not roasted or free of caffeine; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.
10.01	Wheat and meslin (mixed wheat and rye).
10.02	Rye.
10.03	Barley.
10.04	Oats.
10.05	Maize.
10.07	Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and grain sorghum; other cereals.
Ex 11.01	Cereal flour, *except* rice flour.
Ex 11.02	Cereal groats and cereal meal, *except* maize grits of buckwheat and millet; other worked cereal grains (for example rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled but not further prepared), *except* husked, glazed, polished or broken rice and of buckwheat and millet; germ of cereals, whole rolled, flaked or ground *except* of buckwheat and millet.
11.05	Flour, meal and flakes of potato.
Ex 11.06	Flour and meal of sago; manioc root, arrowroot and other roots and tubers falling within heading No. 07.06 *except* for animal feeding and salep.
Ex 11.08	Starches, *except* salep; inulin.
11.09	Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not.
Ex 12.01	Rapeseed, whole or broken.
12.04	Sugar beet, whole or sliced, fresh, dried or powdered; sugar cane.
Ex 15.01	Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat, *except* for technical purposes.
Ex 15.02	Unrendered fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats; tallow (including 'premier jus') produced from those fats, *except* for technical purposes.
Ex 15.03	Lard stearin, oleo stearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way, *except* for technical purposes.
Ex 15.13	Imitation lard and other prepared edible fats.
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood.
Ex 16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, *except* pate de foie gras.
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid.
Ex 17.02	Other sugars, *except* milk sugar (lactose); sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel.
Ex 17.03	Molasses, whether or not decolourized *except* for animal feeding.
Ex 17.04	Fondant, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, with an added sweetening matter content of 80 per cent or more.
Ex 17.05	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion, *except* vanilla sugar and vanillin sugar.
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.
Ex 19.04	Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches, *except* salep grain and flakes.
Ex 20.02	The following vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid; asparagus, beans, potatoes, red cabbage, spinach and peas and mixtures containing any of these vegetables.
Ex 20.03	The following fruits, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar: pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures containing at least 30 per cent by weight of any of these fruits – irrespective of the size of the packings. Apples, plums of all kinds, red and white currants and black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits – in packings with a gross weight of more than 2 kgs. each.
Ex 20.06	The following fruits, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit: pears, cherries, raspberries and strawberries and mixtures containing at least 30 per cent by weight of any of these fruits – irrespective of the size of the packings. Apples, plums of all kinds, red and white currants and black currants and mixtures containing any of these fruits – in packings with a gross weight of more than 2 kgs. each.
Ex 20.07	The following fruit juices whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing added spirit: of apples, pears, cherries, raspberries, elderberries, strawberries, red and white currants and black currants, and mixtures containing juices of these fruits.
Ex 21.07	Sweet fat (sweet fat mixtures).
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol.
22.06	Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts.
22.07	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead).
22.08	Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of eighty degrees or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength.
Ex 22.09	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength under eighty degrees.
23.02	Bran and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables.
Ex 23.03	Maize gluten feed.
Ex 71.07	Gold, including platinum-plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured, *except* gold foil.
Ex 72.01	Gold coin.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

ITALY

Imports of tetra-ethyl lead and compounds

THE ITALIAN Ministry of Foreign Trade in a Circular dated January 18, announced the opening of a quota of imports for 1967 from Britain and the United States of 2,400 quintals (240 tons) of tetra-ethyl lead (Tariff Heading 2934A) and compounds (3814A). This quota is the same size as that for 1966.

A previous notice appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* for April 8, 1966, page 815.

SPAIN

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH list of global quotas for 1967 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 17, page 470. The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Value of licences for which applications invited	Applications to be presented between
		Million pesetas	
56	Tractors	176·0 (1,464 units)	February 15 and March 15
58	Buses, fire-engines	110·0	February 15 and March 15

Now awaiting shipment are six left hand drive Scammell Himalayan dump trucks ordered by Commercial Pegaso SA of Madrid. The units are fitted with the Standard Leyland P. 680-200 b.h.p. diesel engine and a Telehoist 12/14 cu. yd. tipping body. The one-man all-steel left hand drive cabs are fitted with metric instrumentation. Brushguards and tool-boxes are also fitted to the vehicles. These are said to be the first left hand drive Himalayans to be exported to Spain.

FRANCE

JUST OFF THE PRESS! SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF **PUBDISCO NEWS**, JANUARY, 1967, TODAY

We have just published a 20 page booklet giving up-to-date data on the French Provincial Press, and the Trade and Technical and Consumer Magazines of France.

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FRANCE

Import regulations for coffee

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 20 announced that imports of coffee (tariff No. 09-01) from member countries of the international agreement on coffee may be effected under the procedure laid down by the decision of January 30, 1967.

Importers are reminded that goods will be admitted if accompanied either by a certificate of origin as specified in Annex C of the agreement or a re-export certificate.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479/480).

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING 40 items have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restriction. These goods were liberalized with effect as from November 20, 1966.

Tariff No.	Brief Description	Customs Duty	Purchase Tax
	Automotive spare parts as follows:		
84.06 (i) (9)	Engine mountings	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Rear axles	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Bendix connections	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Universal joint cross	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Master cylinder brake kit	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Brake drum	80%	Exempt
85.09 (i)	Lamp rings	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Fuel tank covers	80%	Exempt
84.06 (i) (9) (i)	Valve guides	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Sun protectors	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Muffler extensions	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Ashtrays for motor vehicles	80%	Exempt
85.09 (i)	Lamp peaks	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Propellor shaft	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Counter gear shaft	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Reverse gear shaft	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Brake arms	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Battery brackets	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Fuel tanks	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Brake shaft	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Clutch shaft	80%	Exempt
87.06 (i)	Yoke	80%	Exempt
85.19 (a) (9)	Flashers	60%	Exempt
85.17 (i)	Buzzers	60%	Exempt
85.19 (e) (9)	Lamp sockets	60%	Exempt
40.14 (i) (9) (i)	Rubber pedals	60%	Exempt
40.14 (i) (9) (i)	Shock absorber gromets	60%	Exempt
73.32 (i)	Wheel nuts	60%	Exempt
73.32 (i)	Clutch bolts	60%	Exempt
73.32 (i)	Spring centre bolts	60%	Exempt
73.32 (i)	Brake washers	60%	Exempt
85.19 (e) (9)	Terminals	60%	Exempt
73.32 (i)	Rivets	60%	Exempt
39.07 (i)	Plastic coverings for steering wheel	60%	Exempt
84.63 (i) (9) (i)	Clutch release bearings	45%	Exempt
84.62 (a)	Ball and roller bearings	45%	Exempt
73.40 (i) (9)	Clamps for rubber tubes	45%	Exempt
84.63 (i) (9)	King pins bearings	45%	Exempt
73.49 (i) (9)	Pintle hooks	45%	Exempt
84.10 (h)	Valves for hydraulic brake pumps	35%	Exempt

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460-462).

Further liberalization

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restrictions. These goods were liberalized with effect as from January 11, 1967.

Tariff No.	Brief Description	Customs Duty	Purchase Tax
48.09	Building board of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre whether or not bonded with artificial or natural resin or similar binders	80% but not less than 1 L. 1.25 per square metre	10%
68.12.3000 68.12.9900	Pipes of asbestos cement; articles of asbestos cement, articles of cellulose fibre or the like, excluding sheets	45%	2%
70.09.1000	Glass mirrors for motor vehicles	80%	35%

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460-462).

Tariff amendments

THE ISRAELI Official Gazette, *Kovetz Hatakanot*, has reported a number of amendments to the Israeli Tariff which came into force as from November 23, 1966. Among the items affected are:

39.02 39.07	Polyethylene tubes.
40.11	Rubber tyres.
48.20	Bobbins, spools, tops and similar supports used in textile machinery.
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings.
73.27	Stainless-steel netting or fencing.
82.03 82.05	Tools.
92.10	Parts of musical instruments.
95.02	Mother of pearl articles.
96.01	Buttons.
49.03	Children's picture and painting books.
85.02	Magnets
27.13	Paraffin waxes.
32.07	Mixtures containing polyethylene and carbon black.
85.01	Cylindrical coils specially designed to open or shut solenoid valves.
91.01	Stop watches.
91.04	Master clocks.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460-462).

IRAQ

Baghdad hotel accommodation

THE SIXTH Arab Petroleum Conference will be held in Baghdad from March 6-13, 1967.

Most hotels are fully booked, and block bookings by authorities have overridden certain previous bookings.

Earlier notification on this subject appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 19, 1966, page 500.

Temporary importation

ACCORDING TO Law No. 36 of 1965 certain goods, samples and machines of commercial value may be temporarily imported into Iraq for a period not exceeding one year upon a guarantee or deposit.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 462).

Have YOU the goods?

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UGANDA

Import licensing regulations

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT No. 14 of 1967, published in the Uganda *Official Gazette* on February 3, announces the External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) (Amendment) Order, 1967, which was effective from January 28, 1967. The First Schedule to the External Trade (Prohibition of the Importation of Goods) Order, 1966, which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 12, 1966, pages 443-444, and subsequently amended, is now further amended as follows:

First Schedule

(i) by inserting immediately before the heading 'Explosives and Pyrotechnic Products' the following:
'Essential oils and perfume materials, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations.
Dentifrices.
Soap – toilet';

(ii) by inserting immediately before the heading 'Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products' the following:
'Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof.
Paper bags of all sizes';

(iii) by adding the following item under the heading 'Iron and Steel':
'Plates and sheets, flat, galvanized, including sheet in coil';

(iv) by adding the following item under the heading:
'Non-ferrous metals.
Aluminium circles';

(v) by substituting for the items under the heading 'Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.' the following:
'Steel doors and windows.
Round wire nails of a length from 0.5 inches to 7.0 inches only.
Hoes (Jembes).
Shovels.
Axes.
Pickaxes.
Enamelled hollow-ware.
Aluminium ware domestic';

(vi) by inserting immediately before the heading 'Footwear' the following:
'Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.
Motor vehicle batteries.
Cells, dry.
Furniture.
Mattresses.
Clothing.
Men's socks made of stretch nylon.'

Note:

Items in the First Schedule are prohibited from being imported without a specific import licence.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

RHODESIA

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 1967 (No. 2) published as Rhodesia Notice No. 90 on February 10 abolishes the four column tariff with effect from that date and substitutes a single column tariff for the commodities as listed in the previous tariff.

The single column tariff rate is equivalent to the old Column B (i.e. United Kingdom (since November 1965) and GATT countries) rate.

Inquiries relating to the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

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Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations 1967 (No. 27) published as Rhodesia Notice No. 91 on February 10, amends the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1966 to conform to the new single column customs tariff. The notice also repeals the suspended duties on a number of commodities.

A copy of the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1966, as amended, is available at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

ALGERIA

Import restrictions

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 13, 1967, announced that the following items were to be added to the list of goods subject to import licence and quota restrictions (Decree No. 63-188 of May 16, 1963):

Tariff No.	Description
42-01	Saddlery and harness, of any material (for example, saddles, harness, collars, traces, knee-pads and boots), for any kind of animal.
46-03	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials, made directly to shape; articles made up from goods falling within heading No. 46-01 or 46-02; articles of loofah.
69-13	Statuettes and other ornaments, and articles of personal adornment; articles of furniture.
74-18	Other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes, builders' sanitary ware for industrial use, and parts of such articles and ware, of copper.

Existing orders could be admitted quota-free until January 20, 1967.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479-481).

MALAWI

Import control

THE MALAWI Minister of Trade and Industry published the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1967 as Government Notice No. 22 on January 13. This order revokes the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1964 (and subsequent amendment orders) and revises the list of goods for the Import of which a Licence is required. The list is reproduced below for the information of United Kingdom Exporters:

GOODS FOR THE IMPORT OF WHICH AN IMPORT LICENCE IS REQUIRED

1. Cement.
2. (a) Clothing and uniforms, designed for military, naval, air force or police use.
2. (b) Clothing, used, other than the personal effects of an individual.
3. Gold, including:
   (a) any unmanufactured gold in any form whatsoever;
   (b) any article or substance containing such unmanufactured gold;
   (c) any article consisting of or containing gold which, although manufactured, is, as such, not a gold coin, an article of commerce, a work of art or of archaeological interest;
   (d) gold derived from the smelting or treatment of any manufactured article containing gold.
4. Sugar.
5. Wheaten or flour.
6. Any knife having a blade which –
   (a) opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in or attached to the handle of the knife, sometimes known as a 'flick knife' or 'flick gun'; or
   (b) is released from the handle or sheath thereof by the force of gravity or the application of centrifugal force and which, when released is locked in place by means of a button, spring, lever or other device, sometimes known as a 'gravity knife'.
7. Mist nets designed or adopted for the capture of wild birds.
8. Game traps of metal construction operated by springs.

Inquiries relating to the above order should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 469).

ZAMBIA

Customs tariff changes

ZAMBIA GAZETTE Notice No. 181 published on February 3 amends the Zambia customs tariff, bringing it up to date as at January 20. The items affected and the new rate of duty are as follows:

Tariff Item	Goods	Duty
48 (1)	Ales, beer, and stout, all kinds, n.e.e., of strength exceeding 3% of proof spirit . . . . . per imp. gal.	£0 8s. 0d.
48 (3)	Opaque beer . . . . . per imp gal.	£0 0s. 9d.
50 (a) (i)	Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits (except bitters) exceeding 3% of proof spirit . . . . per imp. gal.	£7 0s. 6d.
50 (b) (i)	Brandy . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£7 0s. 6d.
50 (b) (ii)	Gin . . . . . per imp. pfr. gal.	£7 0s. 6d.
50 (b) (iii)	Whisky . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£7 0s. 6d.
50 (b) (iv)	Other . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£7 0s. 6d.
50 (c)	Plain or rectified spirit . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£7 0s. 6d.
50 (d)	Rum . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£7 0s. 6d.
52 (a)	Still wines, not exceeding 25% of proof spirit . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	£0 14s. 0d.
52 (b)	Still wines, exceeding 25% of proof spirit, but not exceeding 50% . . . . . per imp. gal.	£0 18s. 0d.
52 (c)	Sparkling wines . . . . . per imp. gal.	£1 7s. 0d.
53	Cigars and cigarillos . . . . . per lb. and in addition *ad val*	£ 0s. 0d. 30%
54	Cigarettes . . . . . per lb. and in addition *ad val.*	£1 10s. 0d. 30% ‡
57 (b)	Tobacco, manufactured: Other, n.e.e. . . . . per lb.	£0 5s. 0d.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade is given on page 555 of this issue.

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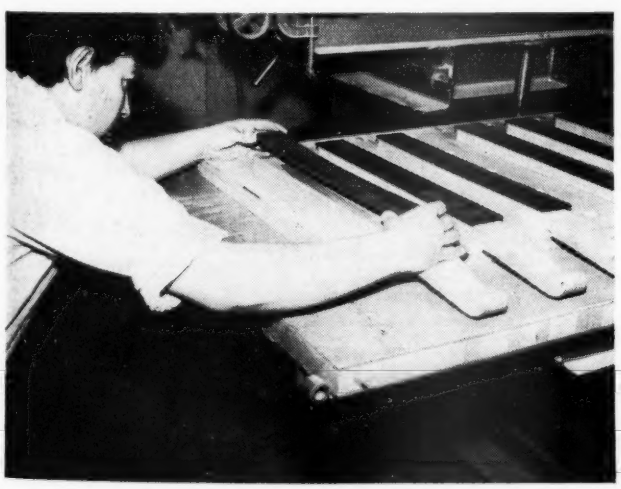

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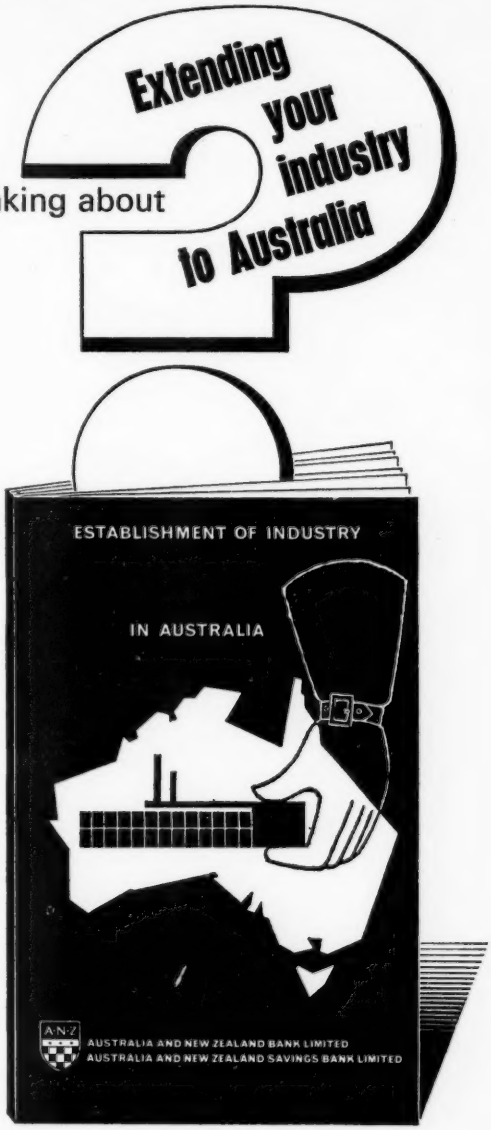

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MAURITIUS

Customs tariff amendments

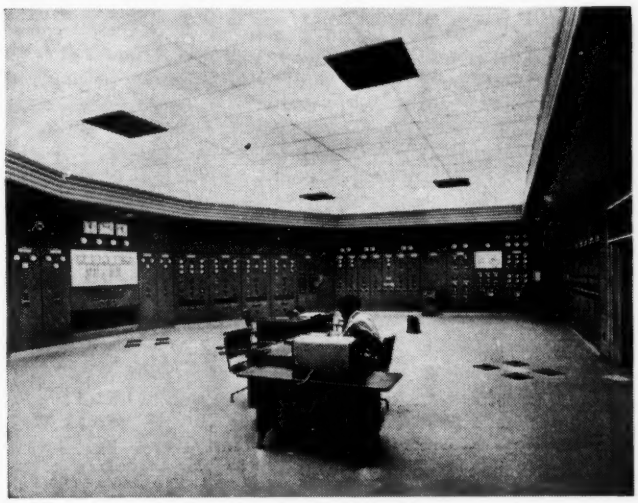
THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill No. XLV of 1966 published as a special legal supplement to the Mauritius *Government Gazette* No. 79 of November 5, 1966.

The amendments relate to the following items entering Mauritius:

Serial No.	Description of goods	Unit	Tariff	
			General Rate	Preferential Rate
011-04	Poultry, killed or dressed	100 kilos	Rs. 20·00	Rs. 15·00
012-01.1	Bacon and Ham	100 kilos	Rs. 20·00	Rs. 15·00
025-01	Eggs in the shell	Each	Rs. 0·02	Rs. 0·02
026-01	Natural Honey	Kilo	Rs. 0·75	Rs. 0·30
029-09.2	Ice cream and ice lollies	*Ad valorem*	50%	35%
029-09.3	Dairy products, n.e.s. (ice cream powders, dehydrated products, etc.)	*Ad valorem*	25%	10%
031-01.2	Fish, fresh, frozen or other	100 kilos	Rs. 30·00	Rs. 30·00
031-03.1	Crustacea and molluscs: fresh chilled, frozen	*Ad valorem*	20%	20%
053-02.2	Fruit, fruitpeel, other than candied peel, parts of plants drained, glazed, crystalized, flavoured or not	*Ad valorem*	50%	35%
032-01.2	Crustacea and molluscs in air-tight containers	100 kilos	35%	30%
062-01	Sugar confectionery and other sugar preparations (except chocolate confectionery)	*Ad valorem*	50%	35%
073-01.1	Chocolate confectionery and articles made of chocolate, except cocoa powder, butter and paste n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	50%	35%
074-01	Tea	Kilo	Rs. 2·40	Rs. 2·10
112-01.1	Wine, still, in cask or any vessel exceeding one litre in capacity:			
	(i) up to 14 degrees by Gay Lussac's alcoholometer	Hectolitre	Rs. 230·00	Rs. 225·00
	(ii) over 14 degrees and not exceeding 15 degrees	Hectolitre	Rs. 310·00	Rs. 310·00
	(iii) over 15 degrees and not exceeding 16 degrees	Hectolitre	Rs. 350·00	Rs. 350·00
	(iv) over 16 degrees—for each additional degree or fraction of a degree up to 22 degrees	Hectolitre	Rs. 27·00	Rs. 27·00
112-01.2	Wine, still, in bottles:			
	(i) up to 14 degrees by Gay Lussac's alcoholometer	Per litre	Rs. 2·30	Rs. 2·30
	(ii) over 14 degrees and not exceeding 15 degrees	Per litre	Rs. 3·10	Rs. 3·10
	(iii) over 15 degrees and not exceeding 16 degrees	Per litre	Rs. 3·50	Rs. 3·50
	(iv) over 16 degrees	Per litre	Rs. 3·90	Rs. 3·90
	Any liquor containing more than 22 degrees shall pay duty as spirits.			
112-01.3	Wines, sparkling:			
	(i) in bottles exceeding 2 litres	Per litre	Rs. 7·50	Rs. 7·50
	(ii) in bottles not exceeding 2 litres	Dozen bottles	Rs. 180·00	Rs. 180·00
	(iii) in bottles not exceeding 1 litre	Dozen bottles	Rs. 90·00	Rs. 90·00
	(iv) in bottles not exceeding ½ litre	Dozen bottles	Rs. 45·00	Rs. 45·00
	(v) in bottles not exceeding ¼ litre	Dozen bottles	Rs. 23·00	Rs. 23·00
	Beer (including ale, stout, porter) and other fermented cereal beverages in bottles or other containers:			
112-03.1	(i) not exceeding 1 litre	Per dozen	Rs. 7·00	Rs. 6·00
112-03.2	(ii) not exceeding ½ litre	Per dozen	Rs. 5·25	Rs. 4·50
112-03.3	(iii) not exceeding ⅓ litre	Per dozen	Rs. 3·50	Rs. 3·00
112-03.4	(iv) not exceeding ¼ litre	Per dozen	Rs. 1·75	Rs. 1·50
112-03.5	In bulk	Hectolitre	Rs. 52·00	Rs. 45·00
112-04.1	Distilled alcoholic beverages (spirits), plain or compounded: (i) When a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs that the spirits have been matured in wood for not less than three years	Per litre at proof as ascertained by Syke's hydrometer	Rs. 31·75	Rs. 31·75
112-04.2	(ii) Other plain or compounded spirits		Rs. 34·25	Rs. 34·25
121-01.1	Tobacco, unmanufactured, not butted or stemmed	Kilo	Rs. 70·00	Rs. 70·00
121-01.2	Tobacco, unmanufactured, butted or stemmed	Kilo	Rs. 72·00	Rs. 72·00
122-01	Cigars and cheroola	Kilo	Rs. 70·00	Rs. 70·00
122-02	Cigarettes	Kilo	Rs. 100·00	Rs. 100·00
122-03.1	Snuff	Kilo	Rs. 70·00	Rs. 70·00
122-03.3	Tobacco, manufactured for human consumption (smoking, chewing) n.e.s.	Kilo	Rs. 70·00	Rs. 70·00
122-03.4	Goorakoo and imitations or substitutes for tobacco	Kilo	Rs. 70·00	Rs. 70·00
251-01.1	Old newspapers in bags or bales as merchandise	100 kilos	Rs. 17·00	Rs. 16·00
272-05	Salt (including salt put up for retail sale)	100 kilos	Rs. 20·00	Rs. 18·00
313-01	Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses), including gasoline blending agents	Hectolitre	Rs. 35·20	Rs. 35·20
551-01	Essential vegetable oils	*Ad valorem*	50%	40%
551-02.1	Synthetic perfume materials and concentrates and enfleurage greases and mixtures of alcohol and essential oils	*Ad valorem*	50%	40%
551-02.2	Synthetic flavour materials and concentrates and mixtures of alcohol and essential oils when the alcoholic content exceeds 40%	Per Litre at proof as ascertained by Syke's hydrometer	Rs. 22·00	Rs. 22·00
551-02.3	Synthetic flavour materials and concentrates and mixtures of alcohol and essential oils n.e.s. (including natural or synthetic concentrates for the manufacture of mineral waters)	*Ad valorem*	30%	15%
552-01.2	Perfumery, cosmetics and other toilet preparations, except soaps	*Ad valorem*	65%	55%
552-02.1	Soap, common, as used for household purposes including soft soap	100 kilos to *Ad valorem*	40%	30%
552-02.2	All other soaps including cleansing preparations, n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	40%	30%
552-03.1	Waxes, polishes, paste, powder, and similar preparations for polishing and preserving wood and for polishing and cleaning tiles and cement floors	*Ad valorem*	50%	50%
552-03.2	Waxes, polishes, paste, powder, and similar preparations for polishing and preserving leather, metal, glass, and other materials, n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	30%	30%
591-03.2	Fireworks commonly known as crackers or cannons and all similar varieties which produce loud detonations	*Ad valorem* to per kilo	Rs. 6·00	Rs. 6·00
591-03.3	Fireworks n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	75%	75%
591-03.4	Pyrotechnical articles n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	25%	25%
599-02.1	Weedkilling preparations including sodium chlorate and sodium trichloroacetate	*Ad valorem*	20%	20%
611-01	Leather	100 kilos to *Ad valorem*	10%	5%
612-09	Manufactures of leather n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	50%	35%
629-01	Rubber tyres and tubes for vehicles other than aircraft	*Ad valorem*	50%	22·5%
629-09	Manufactures of soft and hard rubber, n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	30%	22·5%
632-03.2	Builders' woodwork (including doors, sashes, blocks and strips for parquet and other flooring and ready cut wooden parts of buildings) n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	40%	40%
642-09.1	Cigarette papers cut to size for cigarettes	*Ad valorem*	100%	100%
657-01	Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of wool or fine hair	*Ad valorem*	40%	20%
657-02	Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of fibres other than wool or fine hair	*Ad valorem*	20%	20%
657-03	Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting of vegetable plaiting materials (including coconut matting) n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	20%	20%
657-04	Linoleum and similar products	*Ad valorem*	20%	20%
661-02	Cement	100 kilos	Rs. 1·30	Rs. 0·60
662-01.1	Bricks and tiles of brick earth or ordinary baked clay	Per 100 to *Ad valorem*	10%	10%
662-02.1	Wall tiles and floor tiles except those of brick earth or ordinary baked clay	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
664-08	Sheet and plate glass, tinned, silvered or coated with platinum, not further worked	*Ad valorem*	55%	30%
665-09.1	Mirrors and looking glasses	*Ad valorem*	55%	30%
673-01.1	Plate and plated ware	*Ad valorem*	50%	30%
673-01.2	Jewellery of gold, silver and platinum group metals and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, n.e.s. including set gems (except watch cases)	*Ad valorem*	62·5%	47·5%
673-02.1	Rosaries and religious medals except those made entirely of precious materials	*Ad valorem*	25%	10%
673-02.2	Imitation jewellery n.e.s. (jewellery not of precious or semi-precious materials)	*Ad valorem*	62·5%	47·5%
699-01.1	Metal doors and windows	*Ad valorem*	45%	40%
699-01.2	Other finished or structural parts made of iron or steel, including assembled structures n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	30%	25%
699-02.1	Finished structural parts made of aluminium, including assembled structures	*Ad valorem*	25%	25%
699-02.2	Finished structural parts made of non-ferrous base metals n.e.s., including assembled structures	*Ad valorem*	25%	25%
699-22.1	Gas stoves, furnaces (not for central heating) grates and ranges of metal	*Ad valorem*	45%	22·6%
699-22.2	Stoves, furnaces (not for central heating) grates and ranges of metal (not electric) n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	37·5%	15%
712-04	Lawn mowers, with or without motors	*Ad valorem*	50%	50%
721-04.3	Radio apparatus for telegraphy, telephony and radar (including broadcasting transmission and reception equipment with amplifiers of all types, thermionic and electronic tubes and valves, photo-electric cells, supersonic or electromagnetic echo sounding apparatus and detectors) and parts thereof	*Ad valorem*	35%	20%
721-06.1	Electrothermic apparatus, comprising stoves and household appliances and parts thereof	*Ad valorem*	40%	20%

Serial No.	Description of goods	Unit	Tariff	
			General Rate	Preferential Rate
721-12.1	Portable electric domestic appliances	*Ad valorem*	50%	30%
721-13	Insulated cables and wire for electricity	*Ad valorem*	30%	15%
732-01	Passenger road motor vehicles, complete, other than buses for use as public service vehicles or motor cycles:			
	(a) of a value for duty purposes not exceeding Rs. 8,000	*Ad valorem*	72·5%	42·5%
	(b) of a value for duty purposes not exceeding Rs. 10,000	*Ad valorem*	77·5%	47·5%
	(c) Other	*Ad valorem*	82·5%	52·5%
732-02	Motor cycles, complete (including all types of motorized cycles) and side-cars, complete	*Ad valorem*	55%	25%
732-03.1	Buses for use as public service vehicles	*Ad valorem*	47·5%	17·5%
732-03.2	Trucks, lorries and road motor vehicles complete, n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	60%	30%
732-04	Chassis with engines mounted for vehicles listed in:			
	732-01 (a)	*Ad valorem*	72·5%	42·5%
	732-01 (b)	*Ad valorem*	77·5%	47·5%
	732-01 (c)	*Ad valorem*	82·5%	52·5%
732-05.1	Chassis with engines mounted when proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported for buses for use as public service vehicles	*Ad valorem*	47·5%	17·5%
732-05.2	Chassis with engines mounted for vehicles listed in 732-03.2	*Ad valorem*	60%	30%
812-02	Sinks, washbasins, bidets, baths and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of ceramic and other materials except metal	*Ad valorem*	40%	15%
812-03.1	Sinks, washbasins, bidets, baths and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal enamelled	*Ad valorem*	40%	15%
812-03.2	Sinks, washbasins, bidets, baths and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings of metal not enamelled	*Ad valorem*	47·5%	25%
812-04	Lighting fixtures of all materials (electric light fixtures and fittings and parts thereof, lamps and lanterns)	*Ad valorem*	35%	20%
821-01	Wood furniture and fixtures	*Ad valorem*	40%	40%
821-02.1	Beds, metal mattresses, fittings and parts thereof	*Ad valorem*	62·5%	40%
821-02.2	Metal furniture and fixtures, n.e.s. (including metal office cabinets)	*Ad valorem*	62·5%	40%
821-09.1	Furniture and fixtures of rattan and basketware	*Ad valorem*	40%	40%
821-09.2	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.s. (including mattresses and mattress supports not included in item 821-02.1)	*Ad valorem*	40%	40%
831-01.1	Travel goods (trunks, suitcases, travelling bags, dressing cases, shopping bags, haversacks, packs and similar articles) of leather, imitation leather or plastic	*Ad valorem*	50%	35%
831-02.1	Handbags, wallets, purses, pocket books and similar articles of leather, imitation leather or plastic	*Ad valorem*	50%	35%
841-02.1	Pyjamas, knit or made of knitted fabrics of silk or synthetic fibres	*Ad valorem* or specific	75% or Rs. 3·00 per suit	25% or Rs. 2·00 per suit
841-02.2	Pyjamas, knit or made of knitted fabrics of other materials	*Ad valorem* or specific	40% or Rs. 2·00 per suit	15% or Rs. 1·50 per suit
841-04.1	Pyjamas, other than knitted, of silk or synthetic fibres	*Ad valorem* or specific	75% or Rs. 3·00 per suit	25% or Rs. 2·00 per suit
841-04.2	Pyjamas, other than knitted, of other materials	*Ad valorem* or specific	40% or Rs. 2·00 per suit	15% or Rs. 1·50 per suit
841-05.1	Shirts of silk or synthetic fibres excluding those commonly known as T-shirts	*Ad valorem* or specific	75% or Rs. 2·50 each	25% or Rs. 2·25 each
841-05.2	Shirts of other materials commonly known as T-shirts	*Ad valorem* or specific	40% or Rs. 1·35 each	15% or Rs. 1·25 each
851-02	Footwear wholly or mainly made of leather (not including slippers and house footwear or footwear with rubber soles)	*Ad valorem* or specific	42·5% or Rs. 5·00 per pair	25% or Rs. 3·50 per pair
851-04.3	Rubber footwear including footwear made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha (where the outer part of the uppers is made of leather or leather and elastic)	*Ad valorem* or specific	25% plus Rs. 3·00 per pair	25% pkus Rs. 1·50 per pair
864-01	Watches, watch movements, cases and other parts of watches (including marine chronometers and instrument panel clocks)	*Ad valorem*	45%	40%
891-01	Phonographs (gramophones) including record players	*Ad valorem*	45%	25%
891-02	Phonograph (gramophone) records	*Ad valorem*	45%	25%
899-02.1	Matches in boxes or any form of container containing not more than 60 matches	Per gross containers	Rs. 7·80	Rs. 7·80
899-02.2	Matches in boxes or any form of container containing over 60 and not more than 110 matches	Per gross containers	Rs. 12·00	Rs. 12·00
899-02.3	For every additional 60 matches or part of 60 matches	Per gross containers	Rs. 7·80	Rs. 7·80
899-08.1	Mechanical (electric) refrigerators self contained units – household	*Ad valorem*	45%	25%
899-14.1	Balls, nets and posts for football, volleyball and basket ball	Value	Free	Free
899-14.2	Sports goods, n.e.s. (not including arms and ammunition)	*Ad valorem*	25%	25%
899-15.3	Amusement machines of a type usually set up in places of public entertainment	*Ad valorem*	50%	30%
899-15.4	Toys and games, n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	25%	5%
899-99.1	Lighters of all kinds	*Ad valorem* or specific	60% or Rs. 4·00 per lighter	40% or Rs. 3·25 per lighter
899-99.2	Spare parts and accessories of lighters not including flints	*Ad valorem*	60%	40%
899-99.9	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	*Ad valorem*	20%	20%

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471/2).



Part of the station operating room control board at Camden Power Station, Transvaal, South Africa. The picture shows the controls for the 6.6 kV auxiliary switchgear, the equipment for the outdoor yard and portable synchronizing trolley – all manufactured by South Wales Electric (Pty.) Ltd., Johannesburg, a subsidiary of South Wales Switchgear Limited of Blackwood, Monmouthshire. When completed, the power station will consist of eight 200 MW sets, and will be the largest steam powered station in South Africa. South Wales Electric's order for this station was for 18 switchboards and 193 breakers, as well as the main control boards.

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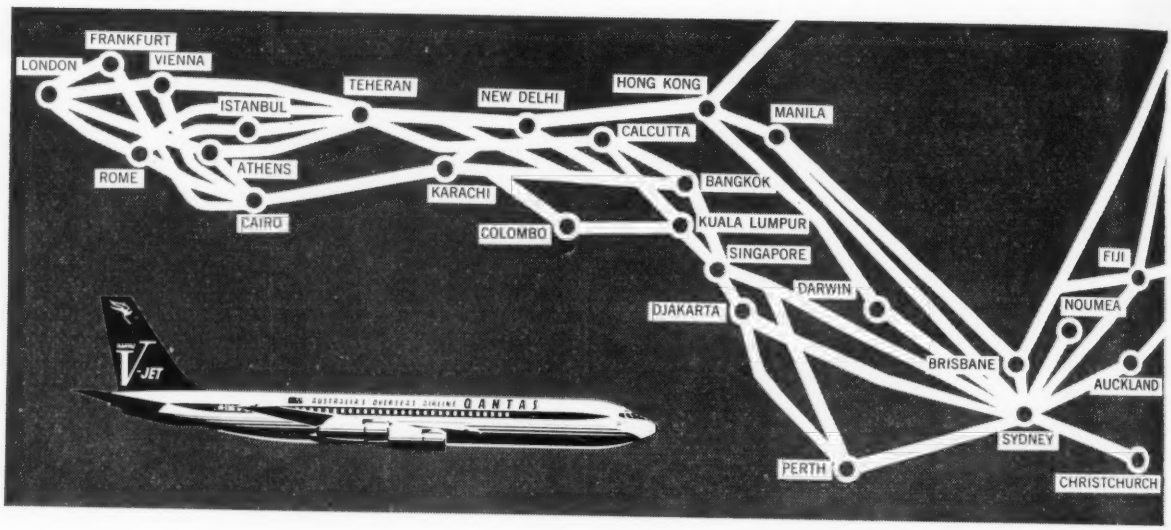

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A nine-storey office building and shopping centre for MARA in Kuala Lumpur completed by Taylor Woodrow International Ltd. The building, V-shaped in plan, is of reinforced concrete frame construction on piled foundations with car parking area in the basement, and the ground floor contains a shopping precinct. The first floor (between two arms of office accommodation) incorporates a restaurant, with an assembly hall above it. The architects were Ee Hoong Chwee and Co. of Kuala Lumpur, and the consulting engineer, Dr. Y. S. Lau; Thomas Anderson and Partners were air conditioning and electrical consultants.

THAILAND

Customs tariff

THE Government of Thailand has announced the following amendments to the Customs tariff. These changes came into effect on January 19, 1967.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of January 20 issue.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board Inquiry on baler twine

FURTHER TO THE notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 17, 1967, on page 474, the Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has now advised that the inquiry on baler twine is restricted to sisal baler twine classified under tariff item 59.04.930.

Revision of customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the by-laws shown below:

New by-laws

The following goods will be admitted under by-law until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Ion exchange resins	39.01	Free
Ion exchange resins	39.02	Free
Fabrics, as follows:		
In widths exceeding 100 inches and weighing over 15 ounces per square yard, for use, in widths exceeding 100 inches, with laundry machines, under security.		
In widths exceeding 120 inches, for use, in widths exceeding 120 inches, with laundry machines, under security	55.09	Free
Goods to which paragraph 90.17.92 otherwise applies	90.17.53	Free
Goods to which paragraph 90.18.91 otherwise applies	90.18.1	Free

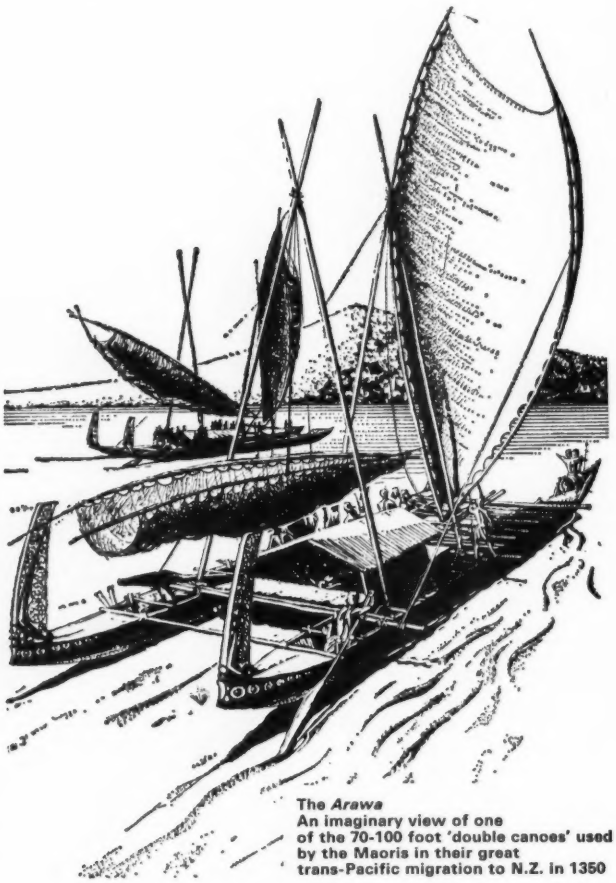
(*Continued on next page*)

IMPORT TARIFF

Item No.	Classification	Rate of Duty					
		Regular			Reduced to		
		Ad valorem %	Specific Duty		*Ad valorem* %	Specific Duty	
			Unit	Rate per Unit Baht		Unit	Rate per Unit Baht
25.04	Natural graphite	30	—	—	10	—	—
25.05	Natural sands of all kinds, whether or not coloured, other than metal-bearing sands falling within heading No. 26.01	30	—	—	10	—	—
25.06	Quartz (other than natural sands); quartzite including quartzite not further worked than roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing	30	—	—	10	—	—
25.09	Earth colours, whether or not calcined or mixed together; natural nicaceous iron oxides	—	Kg.	2·20	—	Kg.	0·22
25.12	Infusorial earths, siliceous fossil meals and similar siliceous earths (for example, kieselguhr, tripolite or diatomite) of an apparent density of one kilogramme or less per thousand cubic centimetres, uncompressed, whether or not calcined	30	—	—	10	—	—
26.03	Ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing metals or metallic compounds	30	—	—	10	—	—
27.04	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat	10	—	—	1	—	—
28.11	Arsenic trioxide, arsenic pentoxide and acids of arsenic	30	—	—	10	—	—
28.20	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide; artificial corundum	30	—	—	10	—	—
28.21	Chromium oxides and hydroxides	30	—	—	10	—	—
28.35	Sulphides, including polysulphides	30	—	—	10	—	—
28.38	Sulphates (including alums) and persulphates:						
	(a) Potassium aluminium sulphate (alum or potassium alum)	15	—	—	No tariff reduction		
	(b) Other	30	—	—	10	—	—
28.42	Carbonates and percarbonate, including commercial ammonium carbonate containing ammonium carbamate (except calcium carbonates)	30	—	—	10	—	—
69.03	Other refractory goods (for example, retorts, crucibles, muffles, nozzles, plugs, supports, oupols, tubes, pipes, sheaths and rods), other than goods falling within heading No. 69.01:						
	(a) For use in laboratory		Free				
	(b) Other	30	—	—	10	—	—

(*Government Gazette* Volume 84 Part 7 of January 20, 1967.)

New Zealand wasn't too far away for its first traders



The *Arawa*
An imaginary view of one of the 70-100 foot 'double canoes' used by the Maoris in their great trans-Pacific migration to N.Z. in 1350

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AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Cancelled by-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of by-law entry and will now be classified as indicated below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Polyethylene of the high density type, to which sub-paragraph 39.02.121 applies, for use in blow moulding or the coating of steel pipes, under security	39.02.121	50% and 90% of S.D.V. (Determined support price for calculation of S.D.V.—$340 per ton)
The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on January 5, 1967, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or, in bond in Australia on January 5, 1965, and are entered for home consumption on or before February 3, 1967.		
Fabrics, as follows:		
Impregnated or coated with an amino-formaldehyde preparation, for use as interlinings in the manufacture of shirt collars, under security . .	51.04.92 51.04.99 55.09.22 55.09.23 55.09.42 55.09.49 56.07.99	Various
The By-law still applies to those goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on January 19, 1967, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or, in bond in Australia on January 19, 1967, and are entered for home consumption on or before February 17, 1967.		
Coating units, vacuum, for the deposition of thin films of metals and certain of their compounds on metallic or non-metallic surfaces by the techniques known as evaporation, sputtering, or evaporation and sputtering	84.59.999	27½%
The By-law still applies to these goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on January 19, 1967, and are entered for home consumption within 21 days after importation; or, in bond in Australia on January 19, 1967, and are entered for home consumption on or before February 17, 1967.		

CHILE

Import regulations

PUBLISHED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 23, 1966 (pages 1599-1603) was an extensive list of goods which remained on the Chilean 'free' list (i.e. where there is no time limit for making a forward exchange contract). This list has now been revised, and the items on the following list are the ones remaining on the Chilean 'free' list.

Section	Group	Item
III	9	Cattle on the hoof for slaughter.
	11	Fresh cuttings of cattle hide.
IV	14	Rice.
		Maize.
		Wheat.
	16	Potatoes.
		Fresh onions.
		Kidney beans.
	17	Tea, in bulk.
		Yerba mate.
	19	Meat meal.
	20	Raw cotton.
V	24	Pork in all forms.
		Chilled, cooled and frozen beef.
		Beef sausages.
		Frozen chickens.
	25	Anhydrous milk for pasteurized milk re-combining plants.
	26	Powdered milk.
		Fresh and condensed milk.
		Cheese.
		Butter.
	27	Dehydrated potatoes in fritters, flour or chips.
	30	Molasses.
		Raw sugar.
VIII	39	Fabrics made of nylon ribbons of 0·3 mm. or more thickness and 5 mm. or more width, woven with nylon monofilaments, single or in layers, in rolls, for making transmission belting.
IX	45 & 53	Vinyl acetate monomer.
		Butyl alcohol.
		Octyl alcohol.
		Additives for lubricating oils and petrol in containers of more than 50 litres.
		Alpha ethyl, alpha methyl succinimide in soft capsules, in bulk.
		Animal disinfectants (anti-mange).
		Sorbic acid.
		Lauric acid and ethoxyl lauric alcohol with 1, 2 or 3 molecules of ethyl oxide.
		Phthalic anhydride
		Maleic anhydride.
		Dibutyl maleinate.
		Dicyclopentadiene.
		Chrome synthetic tanning products.
		Technical bichromate of sodium.
		Liquefied petroleum gas, in bulk.
		Unrefined fat for refining in the country
		Butyl ester and acrylic acid.
		Styrene monomer.
		Methyl dichloro acetate.
		Methyl metacrylate monomer.

Section	Group	Item
		1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino 3 propanodiol.
		Polystyrene, high impact.
		Polystyrene, with melting point of over 79°C.
		Technical urea for industrial use, of more than 45 per cent nitrogen dry weight.
		Chemical coating materials for radio valves.
		Sodium silicate in dry soluble powder (Na20Si02-1/2, 2).
		Calcium carbonate.
		Potassium persulphate.
		Caustic soda solution.
		Sodium acetate.
		Bicarbonate of soda, industrial.
		Sodium bisulphite.
		Sodium borate.
		Sodium chloride.
		Sodium stearate.
		Sodium formate.
		Sodium hypochlorite.
		Sodium hyposulphite
		Sodium nitrate.
		Sodium perborate.
		Sodium percarbonate.
		Sodium peroxide.
		Sodium persulphate.
		Sodium silicate.
		Crystallized sodium sulphate, dry or paste.
		Sodium and potassium tartrate.
		Sodium iodide.
		Flexible plastic cloths, in rolls.
		Urea peroxide.
		Iodine, pure or impure, precipitated, crystallized or sublimated.
		Zinc stearate, excepting that for pharmaceutical use.
		Zinc peroxide.
		Zinc sulphate.
	46	Antibiotics, vitamins and lyophilized pharmaceutical and veterinary specialities, except hormones.
		Antibiotics, their salts and compounds, in bulk, in substance, excepting chloramphenicol.
		Ampicillin, its salts and compounds, in capsules, injections and suspensions.
		Carzinophyllin and similar products.
		Cycloserine and its combinations in capsules.
		Chloramphenicol and its salts in or for injections.
		Chloxacylin, its salts and compounds, in capsules, injections, powders and suspensions.
		Dimethoxyphenyl penicillin for injections.
		Erythromycins, in substance, tablets, lozenges and for injections.
		Chloramphenicol-streptomycin, for injections.
		Fumagyllin, in substance, tablets and lozenges.
		Kanamycin, in ampoules, in bulk.
		Mycostatin antibiotic, its salts and compounds in tablets, injections, powders, solutions, ointments and granules, in bulk.
		Oleandomycin and its compounds, in capsules and for injections.
		Sodium oxacelline, in bulk.
		Benzathine penicillin.
		Potassic penicillin.
		Procaine penicillin.
		Sodium penicillin.
		Pristanamycin, in capsules, in bulk.
		Rifamycin for injections.
		Spiromycin in bulk, in substance.
		Tetracyclines, their salts and compounds, in substance, and for injections.
		Vancomycin injections.
		Viomycin, for injections.
		Vulcamycin, lyophilized, injections.
		Chloramphenicol in sterile ophthalmic aplicaps.
		Tricomycin and its salts and compounds, in capsules, tablets, vaginal suppositories and ointment.
		Cephaloridyne, injectable.
		Chloramphenicol mono-esterarilglycolate substance, in bulk.
		Ethyleneimine-benzoquinones, in injections, and capsules of completely soluble gelatine.
		Other antibiotics and their compounds when not imported in bulk.
		Dehydrochloric acid.
		Cortisone, hydrocortisone and their derivatives.
		Pure or synthetic drugs for human medicinal or veterinary use except those which figure on the Prohibited List.
		Chlorhydrate of isoprotenerol, 25 per cent solution in inert aerosol propellant.
		Sodic succinate of styrol, lyophilized, for injections.
		Ecothiophate iodide, in vials with sterile solvent.
		Medroxyprogesterone acetate in suspension for injections.
		Solution of 50 per cent sodium octylphenoxethylether sulphonate, 3 per cent hexachlorethane and 47 per cent inert substances in sterile 150 c.c. containers.
		Surgical products of lyophilized and sterile animal origin for graftings.
	47	Phosphorite.
		Urea and ammonium phosphate for agricultural use.
		Calcined bones.
		Raw materials for fertilizers.
		Triple superphosphate, phosphate bicalcium and Thomas slag.
	49	Artificial asphalt.
		Colophony.
		Paraffin.
		Diesel or fuel oil.
	50	Methyl alcohol.
		Ethyl alcohol.
	51	Dioxide of titanium.
X	54	Pig iron containing less than 0·2 per cent phosphorous.
		Corrugated galvanized sheets – 2¾ in. ridge and ½ in. depth, 0·8 to 3·2 mm. thick, with the same turn at both ends.
	54	Entectic non-ferrous alloy wires, except lead-tin alloy, in rolls of 50 kg., and diameters of 1/32 in., ⅛ in., 1/16 in. and 1/32 in.
	57/58	Razor blades.
XI	59	Buckets of manganese or carbon steel, up to 4 tons.
		Steel balls for mills, forged or cast, up to 5 in. inclusive.
		Steel buckets in general, for aerial ropeways, hoists and conveyor belts.
		Outer casing of manganese or special steels for ore mills.
		Teeth for power shovels.
		Jaw or ordinary crushers of 2½ by 3½ in. up to 10 by 20 in.
		Ore crushers up to 500 kg. per hour.
	60	Complete mechanized sawmills operating with circular, bank frame or combined saws, consisting of feed, cutter and edger, automatic conveyors for logs and pieces to feed the different sections of the mill, trimming equipment, impregnating section utilizing the immersion or spray system, shredder and sawdust extractor.
		Equipment for irrigation by aspersion, for agricultural use and fruit and forestry nurseries.

Section	Group	Item
		Equipment and machinery for agriculture and livestock raising – including poultry, bees, etc.:
		Fertilizer spreaders.
		Binders.
		Maize binders.
		Cream and butter churns, manually operated, electric and/or for use with power take-off.
		Hay pitchforks.
		Motor-driven harvesters and tractor harvesters with or without motors.
		Harvesters of forage or silage.
		Maize harvesters.
		Chick-rearing pens.
		Cultivators.
		Milk skimmers, manually operated, electric and/or for use with power take-off.
		Animal drawn ploughs.
		Mechanically-drawn ploughs.
		Maize de-grainers.
		Choppers.
		Guano spreaders.
		Complete manually operated tree-stump removers with accessories, such as: cables, grapples, pulleys, hooks and wedges.
		Mounted post hole diggers attachable to tractors or agricultural machinery.
		Silage blowers.
		Forage cutters.
		Equipment for cooling milk.
		Grain sifters.
		Furrowers.
		Eggs incubators.
		Manually operated flame throwers up to 5 gallons capacity for the poultry industry.
		Anti-frost equipment.
		Automatic egg graders.
		Milking machines.
		Machines and equipment for shearing, operated manually or by motor; comb and cutter sharpeners and steel presses for baling wool.
		Forage harvesters.
		Stationary hay balers and the pick-up type.
		Sprayers for insecticides and fungicides.
		Mechanically propelled harrows.
		Equipment and machinery for the poultry industry.
		Industrial poultry killing apparatus and spare parts.
		Sprayers motors pumps for attachment to power take-offs and spray-bar equipment with motor units and/or for attachment to power take-offs, up to 1,500 litres capacity and manually operated ones.
		Discs for ploughs and for mechanically drawn harrows.
		Animal drawn harrows.
		Rakes of all types.
		Reapers.
		Combined reapers and binders.
		Seed graders.
		Hand sowers.
		Sowers and planters.
		Manually operated chain saws – motor driven.
		Silo driers of galvanized steel, for grain storage complete with their accessories.
		Stationary threshing machines.
		Rotary hoes.
		Other machines, apparatus, utensils and tools for agriculture.
		Machinery, apparatus and utensils for viti-viniculture except items figuring on the Prohibited List.
		Must pumps with a capacity of more than 15,000 litres per hour.
		Wine pumps with a capacity of more than 15,000 litres per hour.
		Deep-drawn steel inserts for isothermic vats.
		Grape gatherers of the crusher-pump type, with a capacity of more than 40,000 kg. of grapes per hour.
		Grape gatherers of the crusher-runoff type, with a capacity of more than 20,000 grapes per hour.
		Motor filters, automatic washing filters and centrifugal clarifying pans.
		Continuous presses of more than 500 mm. interior diameter and output of more than 15,000 litres per hour.
		Pressure tanks for controlled fermentation of wines, made of steel with an insoluble, infusable and durable interior lining and their accessories.
		Spare parts and accessories for agriculture.
		Wine presses, other than those detailed.
		Hand sulphur sprayers.
		Sulphur sprayers for mounting on tractors.
		Compression pumps for hydraulic presses.
		Must pumps, other than those detailed.
		Wine pumps, other than those detailed.
		Skin shredders.
		Grape hoists.
		Equipment for casks.
		Sleeve filters.
		Grape gatherers, except the types detailed.
		Hand, screw and continuous presses for grapes and skins.
		Hand and motor vintagers.
	61	Machines for slicing cold meats and bread.
		Equipment and machinery for making fish meal.
		Moulds for the plastics industries.
		Ovens for making vermicelli, for bakeries and biscuit-making.
		Shapers (power files).
		Moulds of plastic material for making footwear for export.
		Equipment for making parts, pieces and components for the electronics industry.
		Machinery and equipment for the production of artificial fibres.
		Pedestal and bench drills, up to 1⅛ in. diameter.
		Parallel lathes up to 1,500 mm. between points and up to 220 mm. height above the bed.
		Eccentric presses up to 45 tons.
		Hydraulic lifting ramps, single or double piston, their parts, pieces and spares.
		Machinery, tools, instruments, equipment, spare parts, etc., for professional and technical teaching and training.
		Axes.
		Spare parts for equipment, machinery and elements for the constructiona industry.
	62	Spare parts for explosion and internal combustion engines.
	63	Unbreakable plastic containers for making mixers of liquids. consisting of the container itself, the cover or lid, the impeller packing and magnetic disc.

(Continued on next page)

CHILE, *continued*

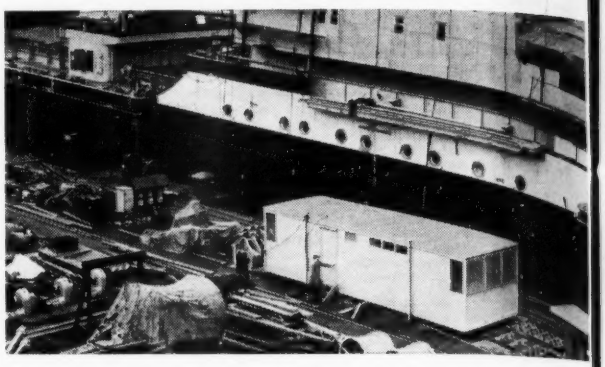
Section	Group	Item
XII	66	Spare parts for aircraft.
		Pieces, parts and spare parts for civilian and commercial aircraft. tyres, motors and their spare parts, pistons, batteries, oil filters, bearings and oil seals.
		Cars for public hire – taxis – with the following characteristics:
		Reinforced shock-absorbers.
		Heavy duty clutch.
		Manual gear change.
		Reinforced suspension.
		Upholstery and springs specially designed for taxis.
		A fitting with the word 'TAXI' clearly visible ln the forward part of the roof.
		Bodies for buses.
		Complete buses.
		Complete taxibuses, weighing not more than 15,000 lbs. and with 156 in. maximum distance between axles.
		Pieces and parts for the assembly of bus chassis in the country, when imported from LAFTA sources under decree No. 507 (1966) of the Ministry of Economy.
		Pieces and parts for the assembly of lorry chassis in the country, when imported from LAFTA sources under decree No. 507 (1966) of the Ministry of Economy.
		Pieces and parts for the assembly of bus chassis in the country, when imported from LAFTA sources under decree Nos. 507 (1966) and 574 (1963) of the Ministry of Economy.
		Pieces and parts for the assembly of lorry chassis in the country, when‡ imported from LAFTA sources under decree Nos. 507 (1966) and‡ 574 (1963) of the Ministry of Economy.
		Pieces and parts of vehicles for taxi services.
		Pieces and parts of vehicles for taxi services when imported from LAFTA sources under decree No. 574 (1963) of the Ministry of Economy.
		Chassis with drivers' cabins for lorries, with not more than 158 in. distance between axles; fitted with hydraulic tipping mechanism but no hoppers; weighing more than 25,000 lbs. gross; and chassis with drivers' cabins for use off roads, with 4-wheel drive, without hoppers, weighing more than 25,000 lbs. gross.
		Spare parts for passenger and goods transport vehicles when imported by the co-operative societies of the service in question.
		Spare parts for motor vehicles.
		Tractors, tracked.
		Tractors, wheeled.
XIII	75	Gummed paper, exclusively for the use of the Mint and the National Health Services.
		Paper for banknotes, only for the Mint.
		Parchment for spinning machines.
	76	Textbooks and technical books.
		Unspecified books.
		Sheet music.
		Magazines.
		Scientific and technical magazines.
	79	Basic materials for making radio valves:
		Wire for filaments for heaters and grids.
		Anodes and cathodes.
		Electronic guns for cathode ray tubes.
		Internal connections and supports.
		Discs and mica sheets with perforations.
		Getters and gas absorbers.
		Grids.
		Stem and base connections.
		Glass envelopes.
		Glass bulbs for making cathode ray tubes with or without inside fluorescent coating.
		Graphite for colloidal suspensions.
		Metallic strip for reinforcing cathode ray tubes.
		Pieces and parts of office machines other than typewriters.
		Pieces and parts of typewriters.
	81	Hooks and harpoons for fishing, their parts and spares, including time fuses.
		Stores and equipment for the exclusive use of the Armed Forces, admitted under Customs Items Nos. 1899 and 1899A.
		Spare parts for cigarette lighters.
		Industrial fishing nets.

Exchange regulations

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy in Santiago, Chile, that, at its Session No. 448, which took place on January 10, 1967, the Executive Committee of the Central Bank ruled that payment for goods on the following list may be made at any time up to 300 days after the date of the relative bill of lading:

Section	Group	Item
III	9	Cattle on the hoof for slaughter.
IV	14	Rice.
		Maize.
		Wheat.
	16	Potatoes.
	20	Raw cotton.
V	24	Pork in all forms.
		Chilled, cooled or frozen beef.
		Beef sausages.
		Frozen chickens.
	25	Anhydrous milk for pasteurized milk re-combining plants.
	26	Powdered milk.
		Fresh and condensed milk.
		Cheese.
		Butter.
	27	Dehydrated potatoes in fritters, flour or chips.
IX	45/53	Vinyl acetate monomer.
		Butyl alcohol.
		Octyl alcohol.
		Sorbic acid.
		Lauric acid and ethoxyl lauric alcohol with 1, 2 or 3 molecues of ethyl oxide.

'INSTANT OFFICES' FOR SHIPYARD



Portable offices are being used at the Vickers-Armstrong yard at Walker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to promote managerial efficiency on current shipbuilding contracts. The offices are manufactured in timber by Portakabin Limited, of York, and are fitted with telephone, electric heating and lighting, lockers, desks and flushing toilets.

Section	Group	Item
		Phthalic anhydride.
		Maleic anhydride.
		Dibutyl maleinate.
		Dicyclopentadiene.
		Liquefied petroleum gas, in bulk.
		Butyl ester and acrylic acid.
		Styrene monomer.
		Methyl dichloro acetate.
		Tetraethyl lead.
		Methyl metacrylate monomer.
		1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino 3 propanodiol.
		Technical urea for industrial use of more than 45 per cent nitrogen dry weight.
	46	Antibiotics, vitamins and lyophilized pharmaceutical and veterinary specialities, except hormones.
		Antibiotics, their salts and compounds, in bulk, in substance, excepting chloramphenicol.
		Ampicillin, its salts and compounds, in capsules, injections and suspensions.
		Carzinophyllin and similar products.
		Cycloserine and its combinations in capsules.
		Chloramphenicol and its salts in or for injections.
		Chloxacylin, its salts and compounds, in capsules, injections, powders and suspensions.
		Dimethoxyphenyl penicillin for injections.
		Erythromycins, in substance tablets, lozenges and for injections.
		Chloramphenicol-streptomycin, for injections.
		Fumagyllin, in subtance, tablets and lozenges.
		Kanamycin, in ampoules, in bulk.
		Mycostatin antibiotic, its salts and compounds in tablets, injection powders, solutions, ointments and granules, in bulk.
		Oleandomycin and its compounds, in capsules and for injections.
		Sodium oxacelline, in bulk.
		Benzathine penicillin.
		Potassic penicillin.
		Procaine penicillin.
		Sodium penicillin.
		Pristanamycin, in capsules, in bulk.
		Rifamycin for injections.
		Spiromycin, in bulk, in substance.
		Tetracyclines, their salts and compounds, in substance, and for injection.
		Vancomycin injections.
		Viomycin, for injections.
		Vulcamycin, lyophilized, injections.
		Chloramphenicol in sterile ophthalmic aplicaps.
		Tricomycin and its salts and compounds, in capsules, tablets, vaginal suppositories and ointment.
		Chloramphenicol mono-esterarilglycolate substance, in bulk.
		Ethyleneimine-benzoquinones, in injections, and capsules of complete soluble gelatine.
		Other antibiotics and their compounds when not imported in bulk.
		Cortisone, hydrocortisone and their derivatives.
		Pure or synthetic drugs, for human medicinal or veterinary use except those which figure on the Prohibited List.
	47	Phosphorite.
		Calcined bones.
		Raw materials for fertilizers.
		Triple superphosphate, phosphate bicalcium and Thomas slag.
		Urea and ammonium phosphate for agricultural use.
		Prepared and synthetic fertilizers.
		Sulphate of ammonium.
	49	Artificial asphalt.
		Colophony.
		Paraffin.
		Diesel or fuel oil.
	50	Methyl alcohol.
XII	66	Tractors, tracked.
XIII	81	Hooks and harpoons for fishing, their parts and spares, including time fuses.
		Industrial fishing nets.

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentage of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see Column 4) are the same unless otherwise stated. If no figure is given, the percentage has yet to be fixed.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
V	30	Add new item: Molasses.	
XI	61	Delete the item: Extractors and ventilators of over 16 in.	
XII	66	Alter the item 'Complete buses minimum 40 passengers capacity . . . .' to read: Complete buses.	
XIII	79	Replace the item 'Cash registers, typewriters, calculating machines . . . .' by the following two new items: Cash registers, and electric typewriters. Typewriters, adding and calculating machines.	

ECUADOR

Import control

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Quito, Ecuador, that the Tariff Policy Board have decided to instruct the Central Bank to suspend the issue of import licences for goods classified under the following headings:

Tariff No.	Description
701 (a)	Thick wire of iron and steel ('Fermachine.')
702 (a) 1, 2 & 3	Uncovered wire of iron and steel.
740 (a) 3	Enamelled or glazed table or kitchenware of iron or steel sheet.
740 (b),2	Articles for hygiene of iron and steel sheet other than bathtubs, sinks, washstands and similar fixed installations.
740 (c)	Other articles for domestic use of iron and steel sheet.

BRAZIL

Customs tariff

FOLLOWING THE devaluation of the cruzeiro, reported in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, the President of Brazil has now signed a Decree which reduces by one fifth all import duties levied under both the present tariff and also under the new tariff which is to be introduced on March 1 this year.

UNITED STATES

Flammable Fabrics Act—Amendment to rules

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of July 29, 1966, gave notice of amendments proposed by the United States Federal Trade Commission to rules 5, 6 and 14 of the Flammable Fabrics Act.

The commission has decided to amend rules 6 and 14 as from May 4, 1967, but is reserving the proposed amendment to rule 5 for further consideration.

The amendments, which relate to textile fabrics for processing into interlinings, etc., fabrics for hats, gloves and footwear, and articles of apparel or fabrics shipped for processing to render them less flammable specify the circumstances and conditions under which these products will or will not be considered to be subject to the provisions of the Flammable Fabrics Act. In addition they provide for the maintenance of records and make other provisions necessary for the proper enforcement of the Act.

Copies of the amendments can be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 456 and 457).

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below

Northern Region
Wellbar House, Gallowgate.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27575.
Code: ONE 2. 27575. Telex No. 53178.)
Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland: Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland. (Tel. Cockermouth 3498/9.)
R. Wood.

Yorkshire and Humberside Region
City House, New Station Street, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 38232. Code: OLE 2. 38232. Telex No. 55472.)
E. Atherton.

Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 6271. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
J. W. Stoodley.

South Western Region
The Pithay, Bristol 1.
(Tel. Bristol 21071.
Code: OBR 2. 21071. Telex No. 44214.)
L. I. Macbeth.

Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)

District Office
North Wales District Office, Government Buildings, Dimerth Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire. (Tel. Colwyn Bay 44261.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

Midland Region
Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221.
Code: 021, 643, 8221. Telex No. 33702.)
J. F. J. Jardine.

North Western Region
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, 1. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171.
Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)
R. J. Forbes, C.B.E.

Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C3. (Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. CIT 2855. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 30867/8. Code: OIN3. 30867/8.)
P. J. L. Homan.

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

UNITED STATES, *continued*

Marking of imported goods

THE United States Customs are proposing the following amendment to customs regulations:

Section 11.8. *Marking of articles and containers to indicate name of country of origin.*

(a) In any case in which the words 'United States', the letters letters 'USA', the name of any city or locality in the United States, or the name of any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which the article was manufactured or produced, appear on an imported article or its container, there shall appear, legibly and permanently, in proximity to where such words, letters or name occur and in at least a comparable size, the name of the country of origin preceded by the words 'made in' or 'product of'.

Prior to the issue of this amendment, consideration will be given to views submitted in writing to the Commissioner of Customs, Washington, DC 20226, and received not later than March 13, 1967.

Inquiries about this notice may be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3365.)

Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth—tariff investigation

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 3, 1967, announced an investigation by the United States Tariff Commission of the probable effect of automatic termination of increased tariffs on cotton typewriter ribbon cloth. It has now been announced that the public hearing, which was to have been held on March 14 in connection with this investigation, has been postponed until April 4, 1967.

Inquiries about this notice may be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3365).

HOW TO BUILD UP MAILING LISTS OF OVERSEAS BUYERS

Lists of potential importers of certain British products in overseas countries are available to exporters from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

These lists, which are mainly of a non-technical nature, enable exporters to mail details of their products or new lines to potential buyers in all parts of the world at appropriate intervals.

Many firms have found that direct mail of this kind, limited to brief concrete details in the language of the country concerned, can become a valuable supplement to the efforts of the salesman overseas.

Inquiries for these lists of overseas importers, giving the type of goods involved and the countries to be covered, should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757. Ext. 245) (Telex 25977).

Ceramic floor and wall tiles

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, gave notice of a public hearing to be held in connection with the United States Tariff Commission investigation into the conditions of competition in the United States between ceramic floor and wall tiles produced in the United States and foreign countries.

It is confirmed that written evidence will be accepted in lieu of appearance at the hearing and interested persons should send 20 copies of submissions to the Secretary of the Tariff Commission, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets, NW Washington, DC to arrive not later than the date of the hearing on May 9, 1967.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

ADDRESSES OF ECGD LOCAL OFFICES

BEDFORD
Heron House, 41-51 Goldington Road, Bedford.
(Tel. Bedford 58798).

BELFAST
7 Donegall Square West, Belfast.
(Tel. Belfast 29428. Telex 74577).

BIRMINGHAM
Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15.
(Tel. Edgbaston 4375. Telex 33132).

BRADFORD
West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford, 1.
(Tel. Bradford 25147. Telex 51161).

BRISTOL
Washington House, Great George Street, Bristol, 1.
(Tel. Bristol 22102. Telex 44248).

CARDIFF
St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff.
(Tel. Cardiff 26657. Telex 49284).

EDINBURGH
108 George Street, Edinburgh
(Tel. Caledonian 3004. Telex 72170).

GLASGOW
7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.
(Tel. Central 3056. Telex 77130).

LEEDS
Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, 1.
(Tel. Leeds 30082. Telex 55232).

LIVERPOOL
India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2.
(Tel. Central 5756. Telex 62537).

LONDON (City)
Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, E.C.3.
(Tel. Royal 3491. Telex 23164).

LONDON (South)
42-46 Weston Street, S.E.1.
(Tel. Hop 5011. Telex 24812).

LONDON (North)
Empire House, St. Martin's le Grand, E.C.1.
(Tel. Monarch 4581. Telex 263615).

LONDON (West End)
Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, S.W.1.
(Tel. Whitehall 9061. Telex 24105).

MANCHESTER
Cheshire House, 18-20 Booth Street, Manchester, 2.
(Tel. Central 8861. Telex 66756).

NEWCASTLE
District Bank Chambers, 36-38 Mosley Street, Newcastle, 1.
(Tel. Newcastle 29838. Telex 53305).

NOTTINGHAM
Equitable House, Old Markket Square, Nottingham.
(Tel. Nottingham 46585. Telex 37566).

SHEFFIELD
8-12 Furnival Gate, Sheffield, 1.
(Tel. Sheffield 29151. Telex 54244).

READING
18 The Forbury, Reading.
(Tel. Reading 40577/8. Telex 84422).

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Federal Hazardous Substances Act

WITH EFFECT FROM February 8, the United States Commissioner of Food and Drugs has exempted certain visual novelty devices containing perchloroethylene from some of the labelling requirements of section 191.101(a) of the regulations under the United States Federal Hazardous Substances Act provided certain conditions are met.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 456).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULING has been made in Canada for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Hot mix asphalt plants, batch and continuous mix types, with capacities from 1,000 pounds to 6,500 pounds per batch, both inclusive.

(Ruling effective March 13, 1967)

The above ruling is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-8-1 dated February 9, 1967.

Notes:

(1) Hot mix asphalt plants, batch and continuous mix types, with capacities from 1,000 pounds to 5,000 pounds per batch, both inclusive, or from 30 to 150 tons per hour, both inclusive, have previously been ruled of a class or kind made in Canada. The usual 30 days' notice does not apply to equipment previously ruled to be of a class or kind made in Canada.

(2) The capacity of a batch type plant in tons per hour is calculated on the basis of a 60 second mixing cycle.

(3) When this ruling becomes effective the reference to such equipment in Memorandum D51-8 dated October 20, 1965, will be superseded.

ICELAND

Liberalization of trade

THE Icelandic Ministry of Commerce have announced that the following items were liberalized as from January 11, 1967. At the same time two items were withdrawn from the liberalization list and these are given at the foot of the table.

Customs Tariff No.	Commodity
09.01.12	Coffee, not roasted.
23.02.00	Bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals or of leguminous vegetables.
44.15.00	Plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and veneered panels, whether or not containing any material other than wood; inlaid wood and wood marquetry.
44.16.00	Hollow or cellular panels of wood, whether or not faced with base metal.
70.04.00	Unworked cast or rolled glass (including flashed or wired glass), whether figured or not, in rectangles.
70.05.00	Unworked drawn or blown glass (including flashed glass), in rectangles.
70.06.00	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass) in rectangles, surface ground or polished but not further worked.
85.01.00	Electrical motors.
On January 11 these items were withdrawn from the list of liberalized commodities:	
58.07.02	Yarn and ropes for the manufacture of fishing gear, made from polyethylene and polypropylene, weighing 0·5 gr. per metre or more, excluding plaited ropes, made from the same material, 10 mm. or more in thickness.
59.05.01	Fishing nets made from polyethylene and polypropylene excluding fishing nets made from nylon and other synthetic material.

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Government Publications

provide an up-to-date, reliable and inexpensive source of information on commercial matters. They are obtainable from the Government Bookshops at the addresses listed below, and from agent booksellers in most large towns, who have special facilities for meeting your order quickly. It may be advisable to check with the Board of Trade the correct title of the document required and whether it is on sale at the bookshops of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LONDON: 49 High Holborn, W.C.1
423 Oxford Street, W.1
EDINBURGH 2: 13A Castle Street
CARDIFF: 109 St. Mary Street
BELFAST: 80 Chichester Street
MANCHESTER 2: Brazennose Street
BIRMINGHAM 5: 35 Smallbrook, Ringway
BRISTOL 1: 50 Fairfax Street

ICELAND, *continued*

Global quotas

THE Icelandic Ministry of Commerce announced on January 11, the global quotas for imports into Iceland in 1967. The global quotas cover imports from all free currency countries and are listed in the table below.

Customs Tariff No.	Commodity	'000 Kronur except where stated
04.01.00-04.05.00	Dairy produce; birds eggs	150
09.01.11	Coffee, roasted	2,500
20.04.00	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar	4,000
25.23.00	Portland cement, ciment fondu, slag cement, supersulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker	10,000
44.18.00	Reconstituted wood, etc., excluding plastic coated plates	10,000
48.09.00	Building board of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resins or with similar binders	13,000
59.04.01	Fishing lines and cords	80 tons
59.04.02	Ropes, excluding grass ropes	400 tons
59.05.07	Fishing nets made of polyethylene and polypropylene excluding nets of nylon and other synthetic materials	40 tons
60.03.01	Ladies stockings	16,000
85.01.00	Transformers, excluding ballasts for fluorescent lamps	5,000
93.01.00-93.07.29	Arms and ammunition, parts thereof, excluding life saving guns and whaling guns and parts thereof	6,000
94.01.00-94.04.00	Furniture and parts thereof, bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings, excluding built-in cabinets and closets, seats for motor vehicles and other commodities which are liberalized	15,000
96.01.00-96.04.00	Brooms and brushes, excluding brushes of a kind used as parts of machines, paint rollers, squeegees and mops	2,000
99.01.00-99.06.00	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	500
	Commodities falling within other customs tariff numbers, which are not liberalized	500

Commodities subject to import licence

THE FOLLOWING commodities when imported into Iceland still remain subject to Import Licence.

Customs Tariff No.	Commodity
01.01.00-01.06.20	Live animals.
02.01.10-02.01.50	Meat and edible offals falling within heading No. 01.01-01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.02.00	Dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls) and edible offals thereof (except liver), fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.03.00	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine.
02.04.01-02.04.09	Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.05.00	Unrendered pig fat, free of lean meat and unrendered poultry fat, fresh, chilled, frozen, in brine, dried or smoked.
02.06.10-02.06.20	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked.
04.01.00-04.05.00	Diary produce; birds eggs.
07.01.10	Potatoes, fresh or chilled.
07.01.20	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.
09.01.11-09.01.20	Coffee roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.
11.01.25-11.01.26	Ryemeal, excluding ryeflour.
15.01.00	Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat.
15.02.00	Unrendered fats of bovine cattle, sheep or goats; tallow (including 'premier jus'), produced from those fats.
15.03.00	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way.
15.13.00	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats.
16.01.00	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood.
16.02.00	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal.
17.01.21-17.01.22-17.01.23-17.01.24	Cube sugar.
17.01.23-17.01.24	Granulated sugar.
17.04.01-17.04.03-17.04.09	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, excluding paste of powdered almonds and sugar, or persipan in blocks of 10 kilos or more.
Ex 18.06.09	Chocolate and other food preparations, containing cocoa, excluding paste of powdered almonds and sugar or persipan in blocks of 10 kilos or more
Ex 20.04.00	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystallized), excluding candied peel.
21.01.00	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes; extracts, essences and concentrates thereof.
22.02.00	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and other non-alcoholic beverages.
22.03.00	Beer made from malt.
22.04.00	Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol.
25.23.00	Portland cement, ciment fondu, slag cement, supersulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker.
27.01.10	Steam coal.
27.04.00	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat.
27.05.00	Gas carbon.
27.09.00	Petroleum and shale oils, crude.
27.10.10	Partly refined petroleum, including topped crudes.
27.10.29	Motor gasoline, excluding aviation gasoline.
27.10.40	Gasoil (distillate fuel).
27.10.50	Fuel oil (residual fuel oil).
Ex 44.18.00	Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like, excluding plastic coated plates.
44.22.00	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs, buckets and other coopers products excluding staves and parts.
Ex 48.09.00	Building board of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resins or with similar binders, excluding plastic coated plates.
Ex 58.07.02	Yarn and ropes for the manufacture of fishing gear made from polyethylene and polypropylene, weighing 0·5 gr. per metre or more excluding plaited ropes of the same material 10 mm. or more of thickness.
59.04.01	Fishing lines and cords.
Ex 59.04.02	Ropes, excluding grass ropes and metal twined ropes.
Ex 59.05.01	Fishing nets made of polyethylene and polypropylene excluding fishing nets of nylon and other synthetic material.
60.03.01	Ladies stockings of silk or artificial fibres.
73.23.01	Drums of sheet or plate iron or steel.
Ex 85.01.00	Transformers, excluding ablasts for fluorescent lamps.
Ex 87.02.12-87.02.32-Ex 87.02.35-87.02.39	Used cars, with a carrying capacity of less than 3 tons.
93.01.00-93.03.00-93.04.03-93.07.29	Arms and ammunition; parts thereof; excluding life saving guns and whaling guns and parts thereof.
94.01.00-Ex 94.03.00-94.04.00	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings, excluding medical furniture and filing cabinets of iron and steel and built-in cabinets and closets.
96.01.00	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials merely bound together and not mounted in a head, with or without handles.
Ex 96.02.01-Ex 96.02.09	Other brooms and brushes, excluding brushes of a kind used as parts of machines, paint rollers, squeegees and mops, tooth brushes and artists brushes.
96.04.00	Feather dusters.
99.01.00-99.06.00	Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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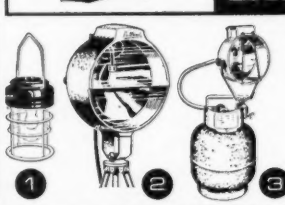

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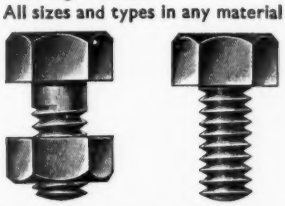

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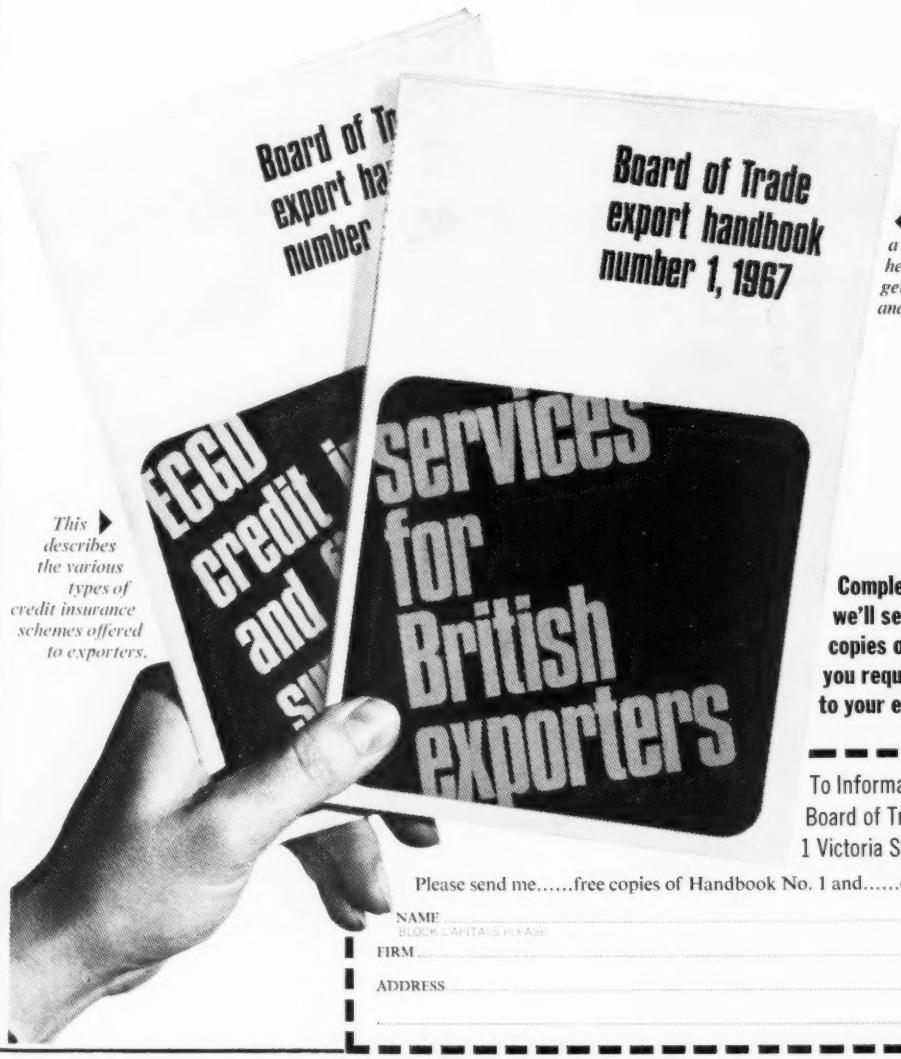

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